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The following gentlemen constitute the Finanmittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 49.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuss

for communities, when, under a generous impulse they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are withou

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men un

mrightsous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

Mour. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1404.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

From the New York Journal of Con REFORMERS.

quality is more conspicuous in the pseudo-mers of every age than that of self-conceit. Ig-nee has indeed been a prominent feature in their ptions, but even this saving apology cannot be of for all of the tribe. David Hume, for ple, was a man of genius and acquirements, his mind was swollen with self-conceit is y various facts in his history, as, for inhis sublime discovery in moral science, that overthrow one of the principal pillars on the Christian system rests—miracles. These words: 'I flatter myself that I have discovan argument—which, if just, will with the wise learned be an everlasting check to all kinds of extitious delusion, and consequently will be all as long as the world endures. For so long, I the accounts of miracles and prodi found in all history, sacred and profane.'
the history of presumption and self-conceit
a more flagrant example? From Campbell r own cloquent Everett, has this daring of immortal truth and divine philosophy. Paine was a different sort of reformer, who sup his lack of argument with a torrent of ribald his own personal habits. He boasted of Reason,' while pouring out the most e rant. He declared, with infinite selfand impiety, that his single arm should eradtem which it took twelve apostles to He would wield the axe of truth that down all the trees in paradise! Behold! A Scotch philosopher of recent date—ven—published to the world, a few years a string of dull propositions, which one could y read without falling asleep, the object of was to enlighten men in the doctrines of a

cormation, founded on principles of pure rea-He administered his anodynes in the form of in 1825, to dozing congregations in the Representatives at Washington. He pre-mmense success in this free country. But mer and his doctrines have long since gone enenth Lethe's stream.

Is of reformers without the Bible have since W. L. Garrison is noted among ong their nefarious practices, not the cuous is that of perverting the Bible, sailing the benevolent institutions of the age ustomed to speak great swelling ey delight to speak evil of digniand they delight to 'speak evil of digni-With characteristic self-conceit, they imag-

uselves to have inaugurated an illustrious which will be fully acknowledged when this generation shall have passed off the stage of They 'despise governments,' kick at the ignore the Sabbath, mock at patriotism, denents,' kick at the and stultify themselves. They prate of they brandish the Ephesian torch at her le. Even better men than themselves have ched with their venom, and are deceived offiction that if the Bible contains any thing ontravenes our natural sensibilities—the inof our humanity,—it would so far not be by them! All this is put forth when talk-it slavery, as if that were the alpha and They would not conby the principles of eternal reason. These ey would resort to fire and sword, and re-sopoy madness, rather than suffer the the slave to remain unavenged. The rn States are happily free from such turbulent That people are free from such masters of ation. But while we endure them, though annot cure them, it is the province of cool and centious Northern men to erect barriers against I, for the glorious Constitution, for the indis-de Uuion, and the freedom and privileges of hurch, which is protected by that Constitution, enjoys so many blessings under that Union. South may well be thankful for the peace and sperity she enjoys, even in this time of calamity. ated, as their arrogance and self-conceit have signally rebuked by the progress of events, and powerful expression of the public sentiment. We look for still greater improvement in those who

A BORDER RUFFIAN IN CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat. LECOMPTON, October 30.

While the report of the Committee on Slavery s under consideration, the following speech was ble by John Randolph of Atchison. This John ph is not of Roanoke, but came to Kansas

Mr. PRESIDENT .- What does the gentleman mean talking about traffic in human flesh? Does he lenderson) think that niggers are human, that ey are flesh and blood like ourselves? Why, if a Randolph believed that niggers were human, natter in however slight a degree, this Conven-would not find John Randolph on the floor of hall advocating slavery. No! if he thought niggers were human flesh and blood, possessed uman feelings, affections and thoughts, having amortal soul, John Randolph would be an abonist. What! buy and sell our own flesh and d! Trade in human souls! No! no! He best in no such sickly stuff as that; and for general cting to hold that slavery was abstractly and who put themselves forward as advocates Southern rights, to talk about the 'traffic in hu dieve niggers to be human any more than a dog. If he did, he should advocate their

higger, he held, was an animal-a cross beoon and the man; and he could prove rine by chapter and verse, and by the nig-unselves. Did they look like white men? it their hair woolly, lips thick, nose flat, ick—and couldn't any anatomist tell the and couldn't any anatomist tell the cas of a nigger from those of any human beings? I held that niggers were animals, but little more elligent than a dog, and but one remove from the boon, and he hoped gentlemen would not talk in nonsense as 'the traffic in human flesh disgractions for the sould have against amendment, because he did not want nigger-ders to have the opportunity to bring here all the loss and diseased niggers with which the South soverran.

The most arrant hypocrite to be found is the black Republican, who pretends to be horrified because the whole of the Kansas constitution is not abmitted to the people of the Territory for ratification or rejection.— Washington Union.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. | The Liberator.

THE SCHOOLS IN NEWBURYPORT. NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 21, 1857.

DEAR SIR: manifest in all the schools throughout the city. The an instructive portion of it :interest on the part of parents is increasing from Just ponder now what we are witnessing. It young ladies, who by the loss of parents and other of mischief, would result. causes were thrown on their own resources to work | Now, while people are frightened almost out of fortable livelihood, and in some cases to do much to- from it, there has not been the shadow of a fear of the wards the comfort and happiness of aged parents.

It is now under the care of most excellent teachers, made of wealth, bewildering and intoxicating the imboth as respects morals and all other qualifications agination of every young man! How calmly has that go to make good teachers,-Mr. Todd as Prin- the whole world looked on with no trembling fore-The pupils are made to understand that they must spared in stimulating that? We have not had the which they invariably do. So much so, that every its idol. O, no! there is no fear of that. It is only one, on visiting the school, is struck with the respect when Justice and Humanity are in question, only ers and each other, and the respect paid to all visit- name and by the officers of the Law, only when the

in a very happy and amusing manner,) diplomas were presented to twelve young ladies, by Rev. Mr. Fisk, would hurry us! spreaments to tweive young balles, by Her. Not. Evil.
Chairman of the Committee for the about, in a covery of the Chairman of the Committee free the property of the Chairman of the book in a covery of the Chairman of the book in a covery of the Chairman of the book of the Chairman of the World of t

his nose is out of order, or he thinks it a want of politeness to use a handkerchief in public. 'Coarse sacred with any right. No enthusiasm for Justice in skin, red face, and unkissable, is word for word as chargeable with the present distresses. A great pubused by Rev. Mr. Fletcher in describing the women lic calamity has come upon us; and, wonderful to who work in the vineyards of Italy, which is some- tell, it not only has not been caused by the crazy Abwhat remarkable; but as men of large attainments olitionists, but nobody, North or South, has as yet often use the same language, it would be wrong to even thought of laying the blame of it on them. Yours, truly,

believed in a personal God, nor in a future state of rewards and punishments. What gross injustice! ship of suffering, into the immortal friendship of the

OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, held at West Chester, an admirable address was delivered by that devoted and estimable friend of the slave-of humanity in all its suffering phases-Rev. WILLIAM H. FURNESS, of Phila-I thought a few facts relative to the public schools delphia, whose pulpit testimonies against the colossal of your native city would be of some interest to you. sin of our land have been frequent and uncompromis-The annual examinations have been progressing for ing for many years past. The Anti-Slavery Standard some two weeks. Commendable improvement is of the 14th ult. contains the address entire. Here is

year to year. The Female High School was opened well worth noting. People are dreadfully afraid of for the reception of pupils in 1843. There was much becoming too much interested in the idea of Justice. opposition to its establishment by many of the old This is the one terror with which this great nation fogies, who thought females had no right to be edu- trembles from head to foot. It is frightened out of cated, but were to be left to grope through the world its intelligence, otherwise so bold, at the most distant in ignorance, to be the dupes and lackeys of tyrants prospect of having this simple idea urged home upon and oppressors. Many a poor girl blesses the day the consciences of men. For years, every body, in-that God put it into the hearts of Rev. Thomas B. spired by this fear, has become prophetic, foretclling Fox and others in this place to advocate this seminary that if the people of this country were to become so of learning, and fight their way through bigotry and enamored with the idea of Justice as to set to work to prejudice to its establishment. A portion of the teachers in our primary and grammar schools are just rights, disunion and uproar, and I know not what

their way through the world, and who have, by their their wits at a zeal that might be kindled for the attention to their studies in this most excellent insti- eternal law of justice, and while they have been pretution, placed themselves in a situation to earn a com- dicting a thousand disastrous consequences to flow effects of a zeal for money and money-making. Here Last Tuesday was the annual examination of this we have all been perfectly at our case and unconcerned, Female High School. At an early hour, the hall was while every thing was being done to inflame the pasfull, and hundreds went away who could not get in. sion for gain to a white heat. What a show has been cipal, Miss Green and Miss Clarkson as Assistants. boding, while honor and conscience have been staked One pecular trait of this school is, no corporeal pun- and lost in the game thousands of times! We give ishment has been administered since its organization. the love of riches full play. What pains have we keep themselves in order, and to respect themselves, slightest dread of a fanaticism which has money for and kindness with which the pupils treat their teach- when some monstrous wrong is perpetrated in the Habeas Corpus act, that world-renowned writ for the After concluding the very interesting exercises by protection of personal liberty, is perverted to the base the pupils, which consisted of recitations in English uses of chattel slavery, only when some fugitive slave and Latin, dialogues in Latin and English, and read- mother lays murderous hands upon her child to save ing the paper published by the members of the school, it from the hell of slavery-it is only on some occasion (in which the deaths and marriages of its past mem- when the public mind is on the point of bursting out bers are announced, and which contains a very inge- into a light blaze of passion for the Right-it is only nious editorial, in which the names of every member then that people beseech us for God's sake to keep of the school, the teachers and committee, were men- cool, and to take care that our feelings do not run tioned, with their traits of character, business, &c., away with us, for if they should, heaven only knows

Chairman of the Committee for this school, in a very neat and appropriate speech, while his pleasant countenance gave them assurance that he was their friend.

Notice was given by Mr. Fisk that the Committee

we have never had any fear, which we have done so much to exasperate, and which has gone steadily on,

say that he stole Mr. Fletcher's thunder for this occa- I tell you what, my friends, if the present condition of things had been brought about through the out-A SPECTATOR. breaking of a mighty passion for Liberty, if this sacred enthusiasm had seized the popular mind, and DISBELLEF IN A PERSONAL GOD DISQUALIFIES A had prompted us to brave deeds and heroic sacrifices, PERSON AS A WITNESS. A case of the Commonwealth vs. James Tuttle, trader, of South Acton, for mercial failures had been caused, we should have had assault and battery upon a boy, was recently tried a consolation that would have compensated us a thoubefore Justice Reynolds, of Concord, Mass. sand fold for the greatest losses; the consolation, proud The complainant, Mr. W. H. Gray, was not allow- and glorious, of suffering for that cause for which ed to testify in the case, because, being interrogated the greatest Truth-speaker that the world has ever in regard to his religious belief, he could not say he known bade his friends rejoice and be exceeding glad

ADDRESS OF REV. WM. H. FURNESS, | good and the great, the heroes and martyrs of all time. Then those who would have been made poor would have been loaded with honors, made rich in RECTIONS AT THE SOUTH. the blessings of those who were ready to perish, rich in the lasting homage of mankind, rich in the grace of Almighty God.

But the present distress has been caused by no gen-

and, like other dead things, is beginning to kill by poisoning the whole atmosphere with its corruption. You have yourselves severed the ties that bound us to you. These ties cannot be resumed until you atone for these wrongs by plucking up and casting from you that great root of bitterness which is continually producing these deadly fruits. But no such ground—the only manly and honorable one—was taken. The Union was eagerly clung to, after it was found to be a Union in which one party claims and exercises the right to violate solema compacts at its pleasure, to beat and imprison, while the other must submit to be defrauded and beaten, without being allowed even the poor privilege of remonstrance. And now, how plainly does it appear that the excitement of last year, instead of being the uprising of a great principle, coming forth conquering and to conquer, was only a spasm, violent but brief, destined to pass away as it has done, leaving behind it an exhaustion, a listless—nees, a death-like stupor, which the enormities of the Dred Scott decision, that last outrage upon Liberty. ness, a death-like stupor, which the enormities of the Dred Scott decision, that last outrage upon Liberty,

have had no power to disturb.

A NEGRO REVOLT IN CHARLESTON. BY A FORMER RESIDENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editors of the Evening Post :

But the present distress has been caused by no generous outburst for Liberty, and, consequently, we know nothing of that abounding consolation, that divine exultation, with which a great cause always solaces and rewards all those who suffer for it. Quite another kind of enthusiasm has done the mischief. Not the sacred furore of Freedom filling the most sordid minds with great thoughts, and lifting us a counterpart of nine tenths of those which occur are considered to seek an immediate revenge. To the end of illustrating this, by an example that may be taken as a counterpart of nine tenths of those which occur of ourselves, but the accursed range for moriev, from year to year. I propose giving a few facts in most sordid minds with great thoughts, and lifting us out of ourselves, but the accursed rage for moriey, wrapping us up in the thickest selfishness, rendering us wholly insensible to the wrongs of the slave, driving us into the maddest courses—this it is, no outside pressure, no interference from without, but the soul of Trade itself has caused all the ruin. And what have we to comfort us? It has all been caused, they say, by our own folly and extravagance. This stands confessed as one chief source of the present troubles, our own selfishness and sin, the least consoling, the most humiliating cause one can possibly suffer for.

If we would only learn now to transfer the dread we have of a zeal for Freedom from that to a zeal for which is a counterpart of nine tenths of those which occur from year to year, I propose giving a few facts in relation to the one which took place at the Charleston Workhouse in the year 1849. This insurrection, as it was then misnamed, was headed by the 'Boy Nicholas.' Various reports of this affair have gone abroad. I, however, apprehend that the facts of the case are very imperfectly known outside of Charleston, the newspaper reports being highly colored, and in harmony only with the fears and apprehensions of their authors. Insurrection, as it was then misnamed, was headed by the 'Boy Nicholas.' Various reports of this affair have gone abroad. I, however, apprehend that the facts of the case are very imperfectly known outside of Charleston, the newspaper reports being highly colored, and in harmony only with the fears and apprehensions of their authors. Insurrection, as it was then misnamed, was headed by the 'Boy Nicholas.' Various reports of this affair have gone as the misnamed, was headed by the 'Boy Nicholas.' Various reports of this affair have gone as the misnamed, was the misnamed, was the misnamed, was headed by the 'Boy Nicholas.' Various reports of this affair have gone as the misnamed. It have been case are very imperfectly known outside of Charleston we to case are ver we have of a zeal for Freedom from that to a zeal for gain, could we learn to be less afraid of a passion for fustice, and more afraid of a passion for money, we let under the union, and thereby protecting his favorate in the union, and thereby protecting his favorate in the union, which alike excites his fears and abnight turn the present calamity to some account, and nake something out of it more enduring than the lowed event would find him with the rest of Chrismake something out of it more enduring than the wealth that has been lost, and save ourselves more over from a recurrence of such evil times. For my own part, I cannot for a single instant imagine, if the universal heart of this people had been one half as much interested in the idea of Right as it has been in the idea of wealth, how any evil consequences could possibly have ensued. I cannot be afraid of the loss of the such interests of the loss Right. I cannot anticipate any thing but good from it. Before the ever-deepening splendor of that great Idea, burning in the souls of men, darting its lightnings from their eyes, pouring its celestial harmonies from their eyes, pouring its celestial harmonies from their lips, all wrong and oppression would have been kidnapped into slavery when a child. The Indian blood coursing in his veins may, in a measure, account for the unbending spirit he evinced under trial. Nicholas was a stucco-worker, by trade, and one of the most skilful workmen in Charleston. His master, a man of the name of Kelly, than whom no treat any long are amidst the swelling than the control of the state of the control of the same of the name of t from their lips, all wrong and oppression would have melted away long ago amidst the swelling thunders of popular acclamations. That is what we should have witnessed long since, for that would be the speedy and natural effect of an enthusiasm for Justice, inspired by the hope of bettering his condition, labored extra hours, frequently until midnight, speedy and natural effect of an enthusiasm for Justice, kindled in the souls of men. What a thrilling sight it would be, worth any ordinary life-time many times over—the popular mind caught np from the dust in which it grovels, into the fiery chariot of this divine insanity!

Will that sight ever be granted us? Shall we ever see the heavens open, and the spirit of the Highest descend upon the lowest? We fondly thought we were going to witness something of the kind last year. There was a great stirring all over the North. It looked as if the Free States were then about to be moved by the divine afflatus, and to do battle victoriously with the powers of darkness. They surely had over the master, in the market in the resolved, with feelings natural to a man basely defrauded of his hard earnings, to work no longer for an unjust master, whom he bid defining a purchaser, he was brought back to Charleston. Still he refused to work for the man, as he said, who had betrayed him. He asserted boldly his determination to die rather than yield to the demands of his master; nor did the lash, which had well-nigh cut him to pieces, serve to subdue his

susly with the powers of darkness. They surely had sause enough to bestir themselves. I cannot easily of one Gadsden, where he suffered tortures it would onceive how they can ever have much greater cause. make one heart-sick to describe. He declared he

Note 1. "Our World," a novel by P. C. Adams, Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 25 Park Row, New York.

'Already were the galling chains about her hands, and the miserable woman, in tears, about to be led away unobserved by Nicholas. A companion hastened to him, in his studio, where he had just completed a stucco ornament, and whispered the news in his ear. With almost lightening quickness he bounded from his 'studio,' the anger of his very soul aroused to madness, and rescued the woman before she had left the gate. Having done this, he drew a long stiletto from his broast, and placing himself between her and her pursuer, bid him defiance. This, according to slave law, was rebellion, and would have justified the summary process Grantham was about adopting for the disposal of the instigator, at whose head he levelled his revolver, and snapped twice without effect. At this, Nicholus bared his bosom, and taunted him with the epithet of coward! Mr. Fladge, who now became conscious of the error of his indusence. head he levelled his revolver, and snapped twice without effect. At this, Nicholas bared his bosom, and taunted him with the epithet of coward! Mr. Fladge, who now became conscious of the error of his indulgence, could not permit Grantham to practice his bravery upon a slave entrusted to his care; he called in the aid of some ten guardmen, and commanding Grantham to lay aside his weapon, proceeded to hold a parley with Nicholas before taking his life. But his words fell useless, for Nicholas caught the woman up in hisarms, bore her, defiantly, to a block of wood at the extreme end of the yard, and with his hammer dashed the chains from her hands, and hurled them high in the air. 'Murder me, and not the woman!' he shouted; and, as he did so, the guard-bell rang out its first alarm peal, which was re-echoed over the city, and threw it into a tumult of excitement. The act was the work of a moment. Nicholas cast a glance upward at the alarm bell, as if conscious of the object for which it had pealed forth its solemn music, then turned a look of contempt upon his adversaries, who were mustering in considerable force. Suddenly they made a charge upon him, but before they had secured him, he seized a bludgeon, and, with the aid of his companions, who, armed with small, sharp-pointed stone hammers, rallied to his defence, repelled their attack. Seeing this formidable body thus suddenly come to his rescue, Mr. Fladge and his posse fell back, and sought a refuge in the guardroom of the building. Nicholas was now in possession of the yar, and what, with the consternation and confusion that triumphed within the walls, it was only with great effort that he could restrain his sable companions from taking possession of the guardroom, and putting to death those who had sought refuge therein. As he had placed himself between the woman and her pursuers, so also did he place himself before a file of his companions, who, with battle-hammers raised, were rushing to the great gates as the bell rang out its second alarm peal. Calmly ject slaves. ' And while Nicholas was addressing his forlorn

'And while Nicholas was addressing his forlorn band within the walls of the workhouse, strange indeed was the scene of confusion presented along the streets of the city. A messenger had been despatched to warn the civil authorities, who, in their turn, issued orders to call out the military. Not a moment was to be lost. The great bell on St. Nicholas' church answered the alarm peals with two loud tolls, an ominous admonition to the citzens. Simultaneously the city echoed and re-echoed with the report of a bloody insurrection. * Men in breathless suspense waited but the booming of a cannon, ere they rushed to bloodshed.

'In that portion of the city where commerce is most busy, men with anxiety written on their coun-

'In that portion of the city where commerce is most busy, men with anxiety written on their countenances; men making earnest gesticulations; men not knowing whither to proceed, had gathered about street corners, discussing the most direct means of safety. Ladies were seeking their homes in fright; now asking questions of hurrying men whose intense excitement had carried off their power of speech, then shunning every luckless negro who chanced in their way. The rumor of an insurrection, however falsely founded, turns every negro into a supposed enemy of the white man: the third alarm peal makes him a bloody votary, (I mean in the imagination of the whites,) whom it needs but the booming of the cannon to put to death.

'Guardmen, in cross-belts and side arms, anxious and confused, ran to and fro with heavy tread; merchants and professional men hastened from their

Guardmen, in cross-belts and side arms, anxious and confused, ran to and fro with heavy tread; merchants and professional men hastened from their labors to their homes, armed themselves with deadly weapons, and endeavored to quiet the fears of their excited families, now imploring protection. That a deadly struggle was at hand, every one was sure, for men had gathered on the housetops to watch the moving mass as it swept along the streets. Now a file of men in loose-sitting uniforms hasten past; now it is followed by a hooting mob of savage-faced figures eager for blood. "To the Workhouse!" is the cry, and quickly catching it up, the throng hurried onward anxiously to the scene of the outbreak. And, too, those were followed in quick succession by firemen in curious habiliments, half accoutered artillerymen, and trimly dressed cadets—all rallying to their stations at the alarm peal's call, as if some devouring element was about to break over the city and sweep it away. Yonder a green, masking shutter is cautiously opened, the head of some trembling female protrudes; she inquires in nervous accents whither is the scene of the outbreak, and suddenly disappears. Alarm had beset the little city, which now moved, a medley of fear and trembling. " "

'The sound of an imploring voice suddenly broke upon Nicholas's ear, as he waited the approach of his adversaries; while the curious, fearing to open the gates, had scaled the walls of the workhouse. the gates, had scaled the walls of the workhouse. The voice was that of a woman for whose liberty he had thus involved himself. She had grasped his hand, and with simple but earnest words was admonishing him of the fatal consequences of his rashness. Having by her had his attention drawn from his adversaries, they rushed down from the walls, and had well nigh surprised and secured him, when an alarm given by his companions set him upon his defence. Two shots from a revolver in the hand of a guardman had nierced through the fiestly. when an alarm given by his companions set him upon his defence. Two shots from a revolver in the hand of a guardman had pierced through the fleshy part of his left arm. The blood streamed from the wound, and yet he, with renewed courage, succeeded in rallying his infuriated companions, and driving back his enemies. Short but deadly was the struggle; shrieks and groans rent the air. The woman received a fatal wound in the conflict, and lay writhing in the agonies of death at the feet of Nicholas, At this moment there came a thundering at the great gates, the bristling of fire-arms was heard, and the drums of the military without beat to arms. The great gates were thrown open, a solid body of citizen soldiery, ready to rush in, was disclosed; but before they had time to move, Nicholas at the head of his companions dashed-forward, threw the soldiey into confusion, and swept triumphantly into the street. The sharp report of musketry followed, and several dead bodies lay strewn between the portals of the gates. Wild with rage, and not knowing whither to go, or for what object they had rushed from the bounds of their prison-house, the infatuated slaves had scarcely reached the second line of soldiery, when Nicholas and several others were pierced through the heart with rifle bullets. Thus died a

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man whom justice would have awarded a different

And now let us turn to the counterpart of this And now let us turn to the counterpart of this tragic scane. The influence of that consternation which had spread over the city was not long in finding its way to the citadel, a sort of fort commanding the city from the east. On the plat in front were three brass field-pieces, which a few artillerymen had wheeled out, loaded, and made ready to belch forth that awful signal which the initiated translate into these grands. translate into these words: 'Proceed to the on-slaught.' At the alarm-bell's first tap, these guns were made ready; at the second peal, match-locks were lighted by men who stood in breathless sus-pense, waiting the third and fatal peal from the nard-house bell. That peal might have proved the death-knell of thousands of human beings. As the crash of musketry echoed and re-echoed through the air, a confused gunner applied the match. Two vivid flashes, and the booming of the guns rung suc-cessively over the city. The third would have conveyed the awful summons. (3) At that moment, men might be seen in their domiciles, in the tragic men might be seen in their domiciles, in the tragic attitude of holding pistols and daggers at the breasts of their terrified but faithful servants — those, perhaps, whose only crime was sincerity and au earnest attachment to their master's interests. Had a third cannon belched forth, these faithful servants had cannon beliched forth, these fatthful servatus mad fallen victims of fear at the feet of their deluded masters. Happily, an act of heroism (which I would here record to the honor of him who discharged it) saved the city that bloody climax one sickens while contemplating. As a gunner was about to apply the match to the third gun, a disabout to apply the materies to the third stage of the inguished citizen of Charleston, (Judge Cooper, I believe,) ran before it, and cried out at the top of his voice, "For heaven's sake, stop!" The gunner the blazing torch from his hand, and quenched it nd. Thus did he save the awful scene which the misdirected laws of a State would have been accountable for to civilization and

Let the reader contemplate the moral of these

Note 2. I give the picture as it has been many times described to me by distinguished citizens of Charleston; and by none more graphically than by a gentleman who took an active part in suppressing the out-break. The names inserted in the extract only are fictitious, Judge Cooper's excepted.

Note 3. Certain alarm bells are rung in case of an Note 3. Certain alarm bells are rung in case of an attempt at insurrection by the slaves; and this, if accompanied by the firing of three cannon, is the signal for an onslaught upon the blacks. The writer, on asking a gentleman why he exhibited so much fear, or why he deemed it necessary to put to the sword his faithful servants, answered thus: 'Slaves, no matter of what order, sympathize with one another in the general condition of slavery. How, then, could I leave my family to the caprice of their feelings, while I sought the scene of action to aid in suppressing the outbreak?'

From the Lexington Observer. MR. BENTON ON THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

To George Robertson, Esq., Ex-Chief Justice, &c.

Lexington, Ky. DEAR SIR: I have read with infinite gratification your publications in the National Intelligencer, on the decision of the Supreme Court on the Missouri Compromise act, and concur with you most heartily, as you will soon see in the 6th volume of the Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, now in the press (the Messrs. Appleton of New York); and also in an 'Examination' which I have made of the same branch of the decision in a thin octavo o 200 pages, likewise now in the same press, and quickby to appear. This decision—that part of it which relates to the nullity of the Compromise act, and to the self-extension of the Constitution to Territories—is the heaviest political blow—at ever fell upon my heart, and left me in a state of total impossibility of remaining silent under it. I view it as you do—as dreadfully wrong in itself, and entirely extra-judicial, and of no more weight than the opinion of any half dozen equally respectable citizens com-ing to the same conclusion, (in much part,) upon inconsistent, incompatible, and contradictory reasons. That compromise act was a political enact-ment, made by the political power, for political reasons, and these reasons among the largest that ever influenced human legislation—no less than to recon-cile a divided and distracted country, and to prevent our sacred Union from splitting asunder. As such political enactment, the Court had no right to judge it; even if the question had come fairly before it—which it did not; for the Judiciary cannot judge political questions, neither of right nor in fact; for these questions depend upon considerations of policy these questions depend upon considerations of policy which the Judiciary cannot touch, and not upon the interpretation of phases, to which the court is conof the self-extension of the Con etitution to Territories: it was a political question as to where that Constitution should extend; and it was limited by its own words to States; and has been so acted upon by every Congress, and by all authorities, (State and Federal, Legislative, Executive and Judicial,) from the commencement of the Federal Government to the present day. And I venture the assertion that there has not been one single member of Congress, in the seventy years in which not voted for objects in the Territories (local internal improve ments, for example) which they would not vote for in a State; and upon the express ground that the Constitution did not extend to Territories. The ordinance of 1787 was the Territorial Constitution. given to Territories as a sovereign gives a charter to his subjects; and as such was made in concert with the Constitution, as you well say, and indis-pensable to the formation of the Constitution; and s such was provided for-doubly provided for-in the ent: first, by the clause in the Conall the 'engagements' the Congress of the Confederation upon the new Federal Congress; and, secondly, by the act of the new Congress of Aug. 7, 1789—the eighth act pass-ed by the first Congress under Washington—adapt-ing that ordinance to the new Constitution, and adopting it in every word which it contained as a

You will see in the Abridged Debates (the notes as well as the text) that full justice is done to your-self and to all the patriotic men who acted with you in that great measure of reconciliation and cification; and also in my 'Examination' of Court's opinion—that part of it which I deem political and extra-judicial, and obiter dicta. As fo what concerned the individuals before the Court as parties in the record, I have nothing to say. part was judicial; and whether rightfully or wrong-fully gotten hold of and decided, I left it alone; for it was the decision of the tribunal of highest resort and the peace and good order of society require all l rights to be settled and dor questions of personal rights to be settled and done with. But in this political decision, in which the Supreme Court acted upon a question beyond its jurisdiction, and lugged it in as a tail to a question edom, and in which it decided upon a the Constitution, which had no more to do with it than the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, and then reversed the action of the Government for venty years, and made a new Constitution is all that relates to Territorial legislation: in such case I have felt it to be my duty, as one of the few survivors of the old school, to raise my voice agai it, and to appeal to the candid intelligence of my fellow-citizens to come to the defence of our Constitution, such as our fathers made it, and as it was administered for two generations.

law of the new Government.

had as well been looking into Robinson Crusoe as looking into the Constitution of the United States to find the power of Congress to logicate of I mean what I say, when I say the Supreme Court to find the power of Congress to legislate for Terri-tories; for it is not there, but in the ordinance of '87, adopted by the Constitution and by the first Congress under Washington, and in their right as sovereign proprietors, having a right to govern what they have a right to acquire, and becomes their du-ty under the State cession acts, and under the treaties of cession. The 'needful rules and regulation of cossion. The 'needful rules and regulation clause,' as the Court said, gave no power to govern the Territories; it only applied to property, and that the property of the United States—its territory, id est, land, and its other property, id est, personal estate. It conferred no power of a set, personal estate. nal estate. It conferred no powers of govern and that for the reason known to everybody at the time, and to nobody (hardly) now, videlicet: be cause the government of the Territories was provided for in another place—namely, in the ordinance of 1786, and protected by a clause in the Constitu tion, and adopted by Congress August 7th, 1789, and in the right of sovereign proprietors. The court looked in the wrong place to find the power of Congress to legislate for Territories.

I was breaking down under the appalling attack which fell upon me when I was writing the 'Exam-Cornhill, Boston.

ination,' and had to leave some heads unfinished, and also to add some part after I had given up this world. My physician, Dr. May, saw with aston-ishment that I rose from what he knew I considered that I rose from what he knew I considered that the Anti-Slavery movement will not feel a share

on which depended redress to orphan children who had been despoiled of their father's property for fifteen years; and all which actings and doings of Gov. Jackson, exercising over Florida the powers of a Captain-General and Intendant of Cuba, were approved expressly by the Monroe administration, (and you know who composed that administration,) and which they themselves may be placed, as compared to a Territory, and that no act of Congress had carried into Florida any of its provisions—any habeas corpus act, any jury trial, or any warrant, general or special, or any security against seizure of persons, search of houses, or capture of papers and effects. This head, growing out of the transactions in Florida, so recent in date, and so up to the exigency of our argument, was morely named and

In the same 'Examination' will be seen the manner in which the act abrogating the Missouri Compromise was passed, and the objects for which it was passed, and of which it was only the first step and the wedge; whereof the good people of the United States were at present profoundly ignorant, for telescourage the presentation of these claims at the present time, and to recommend that they be post-posted, and of which it was only the first step and the wedge; whereof the good people of the United States are at present time, and to recommend that they be post-posted, and of which it was only the first step and the wedge; whereof the good people of the United States are at present time, and to recommend that they be post-posted at the present time, and to recommend that they be post-posted at the present time, and to recommend that they be post-posted at the present time, and to recommend that they be post-posted at the present time, and to recommend that they be post-posted at the present time, and to recommend that they be post-posted at the presentation of the pre States are at present profoundly ignorant, for telegraph reporting has about killed all popular knowledge of Congress recognition to the congr gress acts; and yet this is almost the only report of are pinched in our income, or stricken in our business, or because there are so many in the community who

Congress doings which the people will read in this go-ahead age of steam and electricity.

It is a long time since we saw each other; and what is called politics have sadly run down since that time, and especially in the last Presidential term, presenting but little for the attraction of any man who has nothing but the public good in view; but here is a question of a new kind, national and claracted on which all who are for the Constitution of the constitution o elevated, on which all who are for the Constitution as our fathers made it, and as they administered it in their day and generation, and as the next generation administered it, (and that without distinction and above all others to challenge our sympathy and asof party or default of a man,) may come together sistance. 'Sweet are the uses of adversity,' -- and of party or detault of a man,) may come together and stand. For one, I can give no political aid or comfort to any man or party, in any future election, who shall uphold the opinion of the Supreme Court in declaring the nullity of the Missouri Compromise; and in decreeing the self-extension of the Constitution to Territories, carrying slavery with it, beasts that perish. For such, limited as our means and preventing Congress and the people of the Territory from saying yea or nay to its introduction or

I am now well recovered, and working as usual, and expect to finish the Abridgement next Summer, and then to add another volume to the two of the Thirty Years' View, bringing it down to 1860, if I than to their pockets. There is great danger that they live that long; at all events, to the time of the Pierce Administration, if we must call by his name an Administration in which he was inoperative, and the beautiful that the beautiful in which nullifiers, disunionists and renegades used things. The land is full of abundance, and as rich as his name and his power for their own audacious and it was six months ago, when all looked bright and criminal purposes

Respectfully,
THOMAS H. BENTON.
Washington, Nov. 1, 1857.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. In order to insure the desired action upon it. t is indispensable that the following petition should be immediately circulated for signatures, and presented to the Legislature at as early a period in January as practicable. Legal voters and non-voters-men and women-are alike urged to sign it. Which shall be ' the banner town ?'

of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled :

respectfully represent-That by a law passed May 21, 1855, by the Legis-

lature of Massachusetts, it was declared-

'No person who holds any office under the laws of the United States, which qualifies him to issue any warrant or other process, or to grant any certificate under the acts of Congress named in the 9th section of this act, or to serve the same, shall, at the same under the laws of this Commonwealth.'

Your petitioners further represent-That in open defiance of this law, and of the voice distinction of party) by the action of two separate Le-longer! gislatures for his removal, but twice rendered inoperative by Executive non-concurrence, EDWARD GREEment of the odious Fugitive Slave Bill

They, therefore, earnestly pray the General Court the office of Judge of Probate; and thus enforce a have any cause for exultation at the result! wholesome law of the Commonwealth, which it is his the sovereignty of the people of this Commonwealth.

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Here is a form of petition for such of the women of Massachusetts to circulate and sign, as understand their rights, and mean to maintain them.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representativ of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

Whereas, the women of the State of Massachu-

ecount of their sex-We do, respectfully, demand for them the right of citizenship, and one that cannot, justly, be withheld, as the following admitted principles of government

First. 'All men are born free and equal.' Second. Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.'

Third. 'Taxation and representation are insepara-

We, the undersigned, therefore petition your honorable body to take the necessary steps for a revision o the Constitution, so that all citizens may enjoy equal political rights.

BLANK COPIES of the Petition to the Legis. lature, asking for the Removal of Edward Greele Loring from the office of Judge of Probate of Suffolk County, may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 AID FOR THE CAUSE.

that the Anti-Slavery movement will not feel a share the bed of death, (and which he feared to be so,) and went to my table and wrote. I was adding of the universal pressure, in common with every other something to the 'Examination,' and could hardly refrain from a postscript: 'This is my political testament, written with a dying hand.' Well! I did not die, but I have to; and will die upon the truth and institute of what I wrote. and justice of what I wrote.

Among the heads sketched, but not filled up, are the Florida Territorial transactions of 1821, in which Gov. Jackson, commissioned with the power of a Captain-General and Intendant of Cuba, under an act of Congress continuing temporarily the Spanish system of Government in that Territory, and in which he found occasion to act up to the letter of the law and commission, uniting in himself the supreme, civil, military, executive, and judicial functions, using the military for his arm, and his fown flat for authority, sending Gov. Callava to the functions, using the military for his arm, and his crown flat for authority, sending Gov. Callava to the calaboose, and having Judge Fromentin brought before him at the point of the bayonet for issuing a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the imprisoned Governor; and laying divers others by the heels for complicity in Callava's fault, to wit, refusing to deliver up, and intending to carry off judicial records on which depends to graphan children who you know who composed that administration,) and impliedly sanctioned by each House of Congress in their refusal to act upon the complaints of the interrefusal to act upon the complaints of the interrefusal officers; and all upon the ground that the Constitution, of the United States did not exgency of our argument, was merely named and sketched in the 'Examination,' but afterward well developed in the forthcoming sixth volume of the their developed in the sixth volume of the their developed in the sixth volume of the th In the same 'Examination' will be seen the manng has about killed all popular know-ress proceedings, confining their reports b brief and meager to show how Con-say, that this is no time to remember him, because we

contribute to his necessities:- and how can we do I am now well recovered, and working as usual, this so effectively as by aiding the Anti-Slavery cause things. The land is full of abundance, and as rich as prosperous; yet almost every body seems to be afflicted with chronic poverty, and a rich man cannot be found. Now is the time for an apostolic voice to be heard, thundering in every ear, 'Beware of covetousness!' It is the time to enforce the truthful deelaration, 'He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord, and he shall reward him.' Let there be no halting, no look or tone of discouragement, no prophesying failure in a manner to procure it, no concluding that nothing can be done, no resolve to keep the purse-strings closed, no diversion to any other part of the field, friends of the oppressed! Be just in your dealings, careful in your calculations, and considerate in your expenditures; but allow nothing to not in your power to give as liberally as you have hitherto done, do not let this be an excuse for doing To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives be cast into the treasury of the Lord, there remain at least the two mites; and these shall obtain the divine

-so he has a right to demand special consideration

The undersigned, citizens of this Commonwealth, benediction, and carry with them a divine potency. Hard as are the times, money can be easily raised in furtherance of filibustering and slavery-extension. That desperate marauder and piratical adventurer, the soi-disant 'General Walker,' is well supplied with men and arms to make another descent upon Nicaragua, for the sole purpose of extending the area of slavery; because the Southern oligarchy are resolute in purpose, and of an indomitable spirit. But when time, hold any office of honor, trust or emolument the all-teeming and wealthy North is implored to show as much zeal in the sacred cause of liberty, and to be as liberal in furnishing the means to make that cause gloriously victorious, the reply is, 'The times of the people of Massachusetts, as expressed (without are hard—not a farthing to give now—wait a little

very Bazaar amounted to upwards of Five THOUSAND LEY LORING, while acting as a Commissioner of the DOLLARS-(\$5,250.) How near to that sum shall United States, continues to hold the office of Judge they reach the present season? That depends, of of Probate for the county of Suffolk; thus setting an course, upon individual resolve and self-consecration, example of contumacy unbecoming a good citizen, as well as upon pecuniary ability. There will be no and wantonly disregarding the moral convictions of lack of articles for sale—the beautiful, the ornamental, the people of this State as pertaining to the enforce- the useful. Reserve all that you can, in order to purchase them, and thus, while gratifying your tastes and supplying your wants, help to give that ' material again to recommend to the Governor and Council, the removal of the said EDWARD GREELEY LORING from our noble cause. Let not the enemies of freedom

We hope that many hands are busily at work, in declared purpose to disregard, and thereby vindicate various parts of the Commonwealth, and out of it, in preparing articles for the Bazaar, such as will readily sell because of their cheapness and utility; for the gifts of our European friends will be sufficiently expensive and numerous to meet all demands in that direction, beyond a doubt; while those of a more homely character, but of an every-day value, will be in special demand, and they ought to be abundant in

The Anti-Slavery lecturers, who are now in the field, are numerically a very small body, wholly inadetts are disfranchised by the Constitution, solely on equate to the work necessary to be done, yet remarkable for their persistency, moral power, unquenchable zeal, and rare disinterestedness. All personal considsuffrage; a right which involves all other rights of erations with them are made subordinate to the cause itself, which it is their joy to advocate and defend, through evil report, and through good report. Not one of them can be spared without a positive loss; and it is ever with the deepest regret that the Executive Committee find themselves necessitated to reduce their number; yet, as the treasury of the Society is now empty, unless the receipts of the coming Baznar shall be far greater than the most sanguing now venture to predict, this painful duty will devolve

apon them. Remember, then, the Bazaar, with its beautiful Christmas and New Year's gifts-with its godlike ob ect and world-embracing humanity-with its para nount claims to the respect, admiration and patronge of all who 'despise fraud, loathe rapine, and ahhor od.' Work for it - beg for it - plead for it-visit it - induce others to attend it - and buy all in your power, that thus every faithful field-laborer may be

retained, new territory may be occupied, and all the operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society prosecuted with unfaltering spirit and unconquerable

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

careful perusal, notwithstanding their length. The of curiosity, if not of admiration, in the mind of every observer. Have the slave-owners thus gone on from victory to victory, and from strength to strength by reason of their multitude, of their wealth, of their public services, of their intelligence, of their wisdom, of their genius, or of their virtue? Success in gigantic crime that the slave-owners that gone on from victory to victory, and from strength to strength by reason of their multitude, of their wealth, of their public services, of their intelligence, of their wisdom, of their genius, or of their virtue? Success in gigantic crime steady growth and increasing supremacy of Slavery, sometimes implies a strength and energy which as an institution, and forcibly declares that 'this bale- compel a kind of respect even from those who hate it ful power has advanced from one position to another, most. The right supremacy of the power that thus never losing ground, but establishing itself at each sways our destiny clearly does not reside in the overit has us at an advantage that encourages it to desum of all who have any direct connection with Slamand the surrender of our rights, our self-respect and very, as owners or hirers, is less than THREE HUNDRED vocates no particular theory of emancipation, but is itants of the single city of New York! And yet even simply a felicitous historical and philosophical survey this number exaggerates the numerical force of the of the workings of the foulest and profanest system dominant element in our affairs. To approximate to of oppression which ever disgraced a land or extract the true result, it would be fair to strike from the gross mankind. The Transcript attributes its authorship to Parke Godwin, Esq., of New York; but, whoin order to arrive at the number of slaves who really ever the writer is, he has done the cause of freedom compose the ruling influence of the nation. This good service, and will receive the thanks of all its would leave but a small fraction over NINETY THOU-

distinguished author.

On the same page may be found a thrilling narrative of a negro revolt in Charleston, S. C., which ap- fact as astounding as it is incontrovertible. peared some time since in the New York Evening Oligarchies are nothing new in the history of the

where slavery is constantly stimulating to the commission of the most terrible deeds, on the part both tainly a refinement on their nomenclature. of the oppressor and the oppressed. Revolting and startling as the record is, we again devote another page to a similar recital, and have still as much more features of these horrors are peculiar to the Souththe land of the bowie-knife, the revolver, and the low-creatures! Verily, 'God is just.'

DEATH OF HON. JAMES G. BIRNEY.

pers. It took place at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, had allowed to them their privileges and their prelars of his career, see the article in another column, their voice potential in the councils of the State, and from the New York Herald.

whole country on the subject of slavery; exhibiting fallacies of the Order to whose will they bow. masterly ability in the use of his pen, which he wield- But no such consolations of delusion remain to us, ed with great industry and powerful effect. What- as we stand face to face with the Power that holds and compromise burnt in uneffaceably upon our sea let it not be despised. If there are no costly gifts to instrument of which, we believe, was Theodore D. ist, except those ethic de

in other ways he has indicated a friendly interest in pages of our history?

In 1840, Mr. Birney was a delegate to the World's exercised over the facts of our history, what has been Anti-Slavery Convention at London; and as he was its influence upon the characters of the men with at that time the Presidential candidate of the Liberty whom it has had to do? Of all the productions of a Party, he received marked attention wherever he nation, its men are what prove its quality most surely. travelled in England. He was highly courteous and How have the men of America stood this test? Have dignified in his manners, less able as a speaker than those in the high places, they who have been called as a writer, true to his convictions, and devoid of sec- to wait at the altar before all the people, maintained tarian malevolence. It was in London that he first the dignity of character and secured the general revpublished his tract, 'The American Church the Bul-erence which marked and waited upon their predesures, and which, alas! remains as useful for circula- ly tenfold, while its wealth has increased in still tion now as it was in 1840.

entered into rest.

CLERICAL 'POLITENESS.'

unkissable.) We need not say to those who know What men, too, did not Washington and Adams her, that this description of Mrs. Foster is false in call around them in the Cabinet!—how representative their own supremacy. No word of every particular; and either this Rev. libeller has of great ideas! how historical! how immortal! How never seen her, or else he maliciously gave this car-icature of her personal appearance. Shame on him! successors of the present day? Inflated obscurities, late, can be breathed in safety. A Christian m

From the Atlantic Monthly for December WHERE WILL IT END?

Success, perpetual and transcendant, such as has al ways waited on Slavery in all her attempts to mould the history of the country, and to compel the course of Several articles, in our present number, will repay a events to do her bidding, naturally excites a measure successive point more impregnably than before, until whelming numbers of those that bear rule. The entire our honor.' It has nothing of a partisan spirit, ad- AND FIFTY THOUSAND, -not half as many as the inhabtrue friends. We cannot find room for the entire article. Get the Monthly, and read it all.

We would next ask the perusal of so much of the from this should be deducted the women and mistep, insolently as well as infamously oblitered. excellent address, made at the late Annual Meeting of nors actually owning slaves in their own right, the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, by Rev. Will- but who have no voice in public affairs. These ta-LIAM H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia, as we have copied ken away, and the absentees flying to Europe or the on our first page. Every word of it is most timely. North from the moral contamination or material disand in manner and spirit it is entirely worthy of its comforts inseparable from Slavery, and not much more than FIFTY THOUSAND voting men will remain to represent this mighty and all-controlling power !-- a

Post. The character of the slave Nicholas illustrates world. The government of the many by the few is what nobility of spirit is outraged and crushed by sla-the rule, and not the exception, in the polities of the what nobility of spirit is outraged and crushed by shall the rule, and not the exception, in the possible the air, presaging such a conflict in Oregon. Paraeration of every humane heart. Is he not worthy to the concentration of the power that determines the take a position by the side of Warren and Kosciusko, policy, makes the laws, and appoints the ministers of a and the recognized heroes of all ages?

A few numbers back, we occupied nearly an entire dredth part of its members, is an improvement on the highest recommendation to the Excession of the African of t page with a recital of recent crimes and atrocities pe-culiar to the South, where human life is probably more of the title of the Model Republic and of Pattern insecure than in any other portion of the globe, and Democracy, under which we offer ourselves to the admiration and imitation of less happy nations, is cer-

This prerogative of power, too, is elsewhere conceded by the multitude to their rulers generally for mors are rife that General Houston designs wresting some especial fitness, real or imaginary, for the office our hands to be published hereafter. The general they have assumed. Some services of their own or at hand, even at the door; and the mission of them of their ancestors to the State, some superiority, natural or acquired, of parts or skill, at least some specislave-whip. How dreadful is the retribution which alty of high culture and elegant breeding, a quick comes upon the heads of those who enslave their felsense of honor, a jealousy of insult to the public, an impatience of personal stain, -some or all of these qualities, appealing to the gratitude or to the imagination of the masses, have usually been supposed to The death of this once prominent advocate of the inhere in the class they permit to rule over them. By rights by an oligarchy as despicable as it is detestable Anti-Slavery cause is recorded in the New York pa- virtue of some or all of these things, the members have New Jersey, on the 24th ult. For the main particu- cedency, their rights of exemption and preëminence, their claim to be foremost in its defence in the hour of George, and set our feet on the su remacy of the Brit From 1834 to 1840, Mr. Birney occupied a very dis- its danger. Some ray of imagination there is, which, ish Parliament, surrender ourselves, bound hand an tinguished position in the ranks of American aboli- falling on the knightly shields and heraldic devices foot in bonds of our own weaving, into the hands of tionists-first nobly setting all his slaves free, thus that symbolize their conceded superiority, at least the slaveholding Philistines! We, who scorned the reducing himself at once to comparative poverty, and dazzles the eyes and delights the fancy of the crowd, rule of the aristocracy of English acres, submit with then giving himself to the work of enlightening the so as to blind them to the inhering vices and essential

ever he wrote attracted universal attention, and tens our destiny in its hands. None of these blear illusions and are we never to be roused, by any indignities, of thousands of his letters and appeals were scattered can cheat our eyes with any such false presentments. fervent resentment and effectual resistance? The an broadcast through the land, awakening attention, ex- No antiquity hallows, no public services consecrate, swer to these grave questions lies with ourselves along citing discussion, confirming the timid, and upholding no gifts of lofty culture adorn, no graces of noble One hundred thousand, or three hundred thousand the faltering. Indeed, the importance of his adhesion breeding embellish the coarse and sordid oligarchy that to the proscribed Anti-Slavery movement, at a time gives law to us. And in the blighting shadow of Sla- keep under their rule more than twenty millions, when its friends were few indeed, and all the powers very, letters die, and art cannot live. What book has much their superiors in wealth and intelligence as of darkness seemed let loose for its destruction, can- the South ever given to the libraries of the world? numbers, except by their own consent. If the ground seemed let loose for its destruction, cannot be fully estimated. The fact that he was of What work of art has she ever added to its galleries? ing millions are to be driven by cartwhips along Southern birth—a ripe scholar and a prominent mem- What artist has she produced that did not instinc- pathway of their history by the dwindling thousand ber of the bar-a repentant slaveholder, and one who tively fly, like Allston, to regions in which genius they have none to blame for it but themselves had filled various public stations of trust and honor- could breathe and art was possible? What statesman and also that, for his fidelity to his conscience, and has she reared, since Jefferson died and Madison ceas- their presidents appointed, their foreign policy decades drive you into meanness, to bring upon you the curse his humanity to his slaves, he was compelled to leave ed to write, save those intrepid discoverers who have of selfishness, to relax your zeal 'in the cause of all Kentucky, because his life was constantly imperilled, taught that Slavery is the corner-stone of republican his humanity to his slaves, he was compelled to leave ed to write, save those intrepid discoverers who have ted, their domestic interests tampered with there such as are appointed to destruction.' If it is really and to seek a home in the North-all these things institutions, and the vital element of Freedom herself? served to give him special conspicuity, and to make What divine, except the godly men whose theologic him Freedom's 'bright particular star.' It was a skill has attained to the doctrine that Slavery is of the cant fraction of their number, -scarcely visible to nothing. If this must be the day of small things, case of sincere and thorough conversion—the great essence of the Gospel of Jesus Christ? What moral-naked eye in the assembly of the whole people, Weld, to whom so many minds have been indebted according to the Divine Justice that the stronger race for their illumination, and so many hearts touched should strip the weaker of every civil, social and mo- to the domination of the few? We believe that the with quenchless sympathy for the oppressed. ral right? The unrighteous partiality, extorted by days of this ignominious subjection are already non-After leaving Kentucky, Mr. Birney commenced the threats of Carolina and Georgia in 1788, which bered. Signs in heaven and on earth tell us that of the publication of a paper in Cincinnati, called * The gives them a disproportionate representation because of those movements has begun to be felt in the North Philanthropist,' which obtained an extensive circula- of their property in men, and the unity of interest ern mind, which perplex tyrannies every where with tion, and produced a great deal of excitement, espe- which makes them always act in behalf of Slavery as the fear of change. The insults and wrongs so lo cially in that region. Such was the fierce spirit that one man, have made them thus omnipotent. The heaped upon the North by the South begin to be fel prevailed in that city, that his press was repeatedly North, distracted by a thousand interests, has always The torpid giant moves uneasily beneath his most destroyed by a mob, his printing-office entered, and been at the mercy of whatever barbarian chief in the all its contents thrown into the street or cast into the capitol could throw his slave whip into the trembling river; and he was in great personal danger, at times scale of party. The government having been albeing compelled to sleep out of the city for self-preser- ways, since this century began, at least, the creature vation. But his courage and faith were equal to the and the tool of slaveholders, the whole patronage of trial-hour, and he maintained his ground with martyr- the nation, and the territory filled chiefly by North-Mr. Birney subsequently relinquished the publicaern commerce, have been at their command to help
manipulate and mould plastic Northern consciences tion of the Philanthropist, (which was continued by into practicable shapes. When the slave interest, conthe present Editor of the National Era, Gamaliel sisting, at its own largest account of itself, of less Bailey, Esq., and accepted of the office of Secretary than THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls, has in the great uprising of the Free States again and General Agent of the American Anti-Slavery thirty members of the Senate, while the free-labor Society, which he continued to fill until the time of interest, consisting of at least TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS, the memorable secession from that Society in 1840, SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND souls, has but when he joined with the malcontents, and committed thirty-two, and when the former has a delegation of the tyrants. We hear its echo, as it comes back from an error which proved fatal to his usefulness, and some score of members to represent its slaves in the which, we doubt not, he deeply regretted toward the House, besides its own fair proportion, can we marvel close of his life; for it is only a short time since he that it has achieved the mastery over us, which is made a donation to the treasury of that Society, and written in black and bloody characters on so many Such having been the absolute away Slavery has

wark of Slavery, which produced such a profound cessors in the days of our small things? The popusensation on both sides of the Atlantic by its disclo- lation of the United States has multiplied itself nearfor the last dozen years, Mr. Birney has lived a retired life, an invalid nearly all that time, calmly made or maintained great and magnanimous, too? awaiting 'that change which comes to all,' and that Or is that other anomaly, which has so perplexed 'inevitable hour' which none can escape. He has the curious foreigner, an admitted fact, that in proportion as the country has waxed great and powerful, its public men have dwindled from giants in the last century to dwarfs in this? Alas! to ask the A respected correspondent at Newburyport, (see his question is to answer it. Compare Franklin, and letter on our first page,) in giving an account of the Adams, and Jay, met at Paris to negotiate the treaty recent examination of the Female High School, says of peace which was to seal the recognition of their that the Rev. Mr. Vermyle undertook to descant upon country as an equal sister in the family of nations, the importance of 'politeness' to the young ladies— with Buchanan, and Soule, and Mason, convened at telling them that they 'would not imitate the Wo- Ostend to plot the larceny of Cuba! Sages and men's Rights women-for instance, ABBY KELLEY lawgivers, consulting for the welfare of a world and FOSTER, a woman with a broad red face, (!) coarse skin, (!!) great veins on her neck, (!!) and very for the pillage of a sugar-island on the other!

bloated insignificancies, who knows or cares when they came or what they are? We know whose ba ding they were appointed to obey, and what manner of work they are ready to perform. And shall we dare extend our profane comparisons even higher than the Cabinet? Shall we bring the shadowy majesty of Washington's august idea slongside the microsco realities of to-day? Let us be more merciful, and take our departure from the middle term between the Old and the New, occupied by Andrew Jackson whose iron will and doggedness of purpose gave deg. whose from with the awful dignity, to his image. In his time, the Slave Power, though always the spring which set events in motion, began to let workings be seen more openly than ever before. And from his time forward, what a graduated line of still diminishing shadows have glided successively through the portals of the White House! From Van Burn to Tyler, from Tyler to Polk, from Polk to Fillmage from Fillmore to Pierce! Fine by degrees, and beautifully less,' until it at last reaches the vanishing oint!

The baleful influence thus ever shed by Slavery a

our national history and our public men has not yet spent its malignant forces. It has, indeed, reached a height which a few years ago it was thought the wild est fanaticism to predict; but its fatal power will no be stayed in the mid-sweep of its career. The Ordinance of 1787 torn to shreds and scattered to the winds,—the line drawn in 1820, which the slavehold Slavery presiding in the Cabinet, seated on the Su preme Bench, absolute in the halls of Congress, -no man can say what shape its next aggression may not take to itself. A direct attack on the freedom of the press and the liberty of speech at the North, where alone either exists, were no more incredible than the later insolences of its tyranny. The battle not yet over in Kansas, for the compulsory establishment of Slavery there by the interposition of the Federal arm, will be renewed in every Territory as it is ripening into a State. Already warning voices are heard in sites every where instinctively feel that a zeal for the establishment of slavery where it has been abolished or its introduction where it had been prohibited, is il rehabilitation of the African slave-trade is seriously proposed and will be furiously urged, and nothing o hinder its accomplishment but its interference with the domestic manufactures of the breeding Slave States. The pirate Walker is already mustering his forces for another incursion into Nicaragua, and ruyet another Texas from Mexico. Mighty events are all will be to fix Slavery firmly and for ever throne of this nation. Is the success of this conspiracy to be final and

eternal? Are the States which name themselves, in simplicity, or in irony, the Free States, to be always the satrapies of a central power like this? Are we because it clothes itself in the forms of democrac and allows us the ceremonies of choice, the name sovereign? We, who broke the sceptre of Kin out a murmur, or with an ineffectual resistance, to the aristocracy of American flesh and blood! Is of men, however crafty and unscrupulous, cannot fore they like to have their laws framed and expound and peace made for them, their national fame at oastings before the old despotisms, by this insign

tain load of indignities. The people of the North begin to feel that they support a government for benefit of their natural enemies; for, of all antipathis that of slave labor to free is the most deadly and in reconcilable. There never was a time when the retions of the North and the South, as complicated Slavery, were so well understood and so deeply sented as now. In fields, in farmhouses, and in wo shops, there is a spirit aroused which can never be la or exorcised till it has done its task. We see its wo Slave States in the late national election. trickery and corruption cheated it of its end, the thunder of its protest struck terror into the hearts the Slave States themselves, in the exceeding bitte cry of the whites for deliverance from the bonds which the slavery of the blacks has brought u them also. We discern the confession of its mig the very extravagances and violences of the Sla Power. It is its conscious and admitted weaking that has made Texas, and Mexico, and Cuba, and or own Northwestern Territory necessary to be deed. It is desperation, and not strength, that he made the bludgeon and the bowie-knife integral of the national legislation. It has the American ernment, and the American Church, in its na organizations, on its side : but the Humanity s Christianity of the Nation and the World shhor so execrate it. They that be against it are more than

they that be for it. It rages, for its time is short. And its race is t flercer because of the symptoms of rebellion against despotism which it discerns among the white the South, who, from poverty or from prince no share in its sway. When we speak of the as distinguished from the North by eleme rent hostility, we speak only of the governing are scarcely less its thralls than the black slav selves. This unhappy class of our comthe first to feel the blight which Slavery around it, because they are the nearest to its power. The subjects of no European desp under a closer espionage, or a more organ of terrorism, than are they. The slaveho in Tennessee relates an act of fiendish cruelty the wealth, and nearly all the education South can boast of, employ these mighty of power to create the public sentiment and the public affairs of their region, so as best stitutions under which they live, no syllable isfaction, even, with any of the excesses they s

to Fillmore, degrees, and the vanishing y Slavery on has not yet ed, reached a ight the wild. ower will not The Ordi-tered to the he slaveholdnever overobliterated,l on the Sulongress, -no sion may not eedom of the North, where lible than the pattle not yet tablishment of Federal arm, it is ripening are heard in regon. Parat a zeal for the een abolished phibited, is the ve favor. The de is seriously nd nothing car erference with oreeding Slave mustering his agua, and ru signs wresting hty events are ission of them or ever on the to be final and themselves, in s, to be always this? Are we of our national it is detestable,

of democracy, ce, the name of the edicts of the ceptre of King bound hand and to the hands of who scorned the resistance, to the blood! Is our nd of meanness upon our souls y indignities, to ance? The anourselves alone. s, cannot for ever enty millions, as ntelligence as in nt. If the growwhips along the dling thousands, t themselves. If and expounded eign policy dietad with, their war ntional fame and given to all their by this insignifi-cely visible to the ole people, -none ubmit themselves believe that the are already numh tell us that one

felt in the North every where with h begin to be felt eneath his moun ple of the North vernment for the of all antipathies, ost deadly and in ne when the relaas complicated by and so deeply re uses, and in work h can never be laid We see its work States against the election. Though t of its end, the into the hearts of comes back from exceeding bitter from the bondage has brought upor ion of its might in nces of the Slave dmitted weakness and Cuba, and our ary to be devourstrength, that has knife integral part the American Gov th, in its nations Humanity and th World abhor and it are more than

And its rage is the rebellion against its the white men rom principle, have speak of the South y elements of inhe governing faction e black slaves them. ur countrymen at ch Slavery spreads arest to its noxicus pean despotism are re organized system slaveholders, havin lish cruelty inflicted education that the mighty instrument ment and to control so as best to secure of dissent to the in-no syllable of dissalxcesses they stimu Christian minister

DECEMBER 4. upon a slave by one of the members of his church,

ther subjected to a censorship of the press, which dic- city of New York, under the auspices of the Ameri-

the specified to accommoding of the mess, which discussed the specified process which not from the face of Nature. Who are to take their the African coast .- M. places? God knows. But we know that the school in which men are now in training for the arena is very different from the one which formed the past and passing generations of politicians. Great ideas are abroad, challenging the encounter of youth. Angels wrestle with the men of this generation, as with the Patriwith of old, and it is our own fault if a blessing be not extorted ere they take their flight. Principles, like there which in the east of the past and passible that the school of the British Government that several vessels are on that coast, fitted out as slavers, with Spanish crews, who sail under the United States flag. The question that is about to be this generation, as with the Patriwith of old, and it is our own fault if a blessing be not extorted ere they take their flight. Principles, like there which in the generation which in the generation of politicians. Great ideas are abroad, challenging the encounter of youth. Angels wrestle with the men of this generation, as with the Patriwith of old, and it is our own fault if a blessing be not extorted ere they take their flight. Principles, like there which in the generation of politicians. Great ideas are abroad, of the Hon. Samuri A. Eliot for Fugitive Slave Law notoricty) as a cand dute for the office of Mayor of Boston. We are happy to state that Mr. Eliot has wisely declined the nomination.

The Her Britannic Majesty's ship Scourge left Lisbon to the British Government the bequeated out as short illness, but procured the services of a firite a short illness, but procured the services of a firite out as short illness, but procured the services of a firite out as a fort illness, but procured the services of a firite out as a fort illness, but procured the services of a firite out as a fort illness, but procured the services of a firite out as a fort illness, but procured the services of a firite out as a fortune of \$60,000 to two mulatto women and we'entreat all our friends when here to draw his will. By that instrument he bequeated a fortune of \$6 like those which in the earlier days of the republic elevated men into statesmen, are now again in the field, chasing the policies which have dwarfed their sons into politicians. These things are portentous of e lange, - perhaps sudden, but, however delayed, inev-

And this change, whatever the outward shape in which it may incarnate itself, in the fulness of time, will come of changed ideas, opinions, and feelings in the general mind and heart. All institutions, even those of the oldest of despotisms, exist by the permission and consent of those who live under them. Change the ideas of the thronging multitudes by the banks of the Neva, or on the shores of the Bosphorus, and they will be changed into Republicans and Christians in the twinkling of an eye. Not merely the Kingdom of Heaven, but the kingdoms of this world, are within us. Ideas are their substance; institutions and customs but the shadows they cast into the visible sphere. Mould the substance anew, and the projected shadow must represent the altered shape within. Hence the dread despots feel, and hone more than the petty despots of the plantation, of whatever may throw the light of intelligence scross the mental sight of their slaves. Men endure the ills they have, either because they think them blessings, or because they fear lest, should they seek to dy them, it might be to others that they know not of. The present Bonaparte holds France in a chain, because she is willing that he should. Let her but breathe upon the padlock, and, like that in the fable, it will fade into air, and he and his dynasty will vanish with it. So the people of the North submit to the domination of the South, because they are used to it, and are doubtful as to what may replace it. Whenever the millions, North and South, whom Slavery grinds under her heel, shall be resolutely minded that r usurpation shall cease, it will disappear, and forever. As soon as the stone is thrown, the giant will die, and men will marvel that they endured him so long. But this can only come to pass by virtue of a change yet to be wrought in the hearts and minds of Ideas everywhere are royal ;-here they are imperial. It is the great office of genius, and eloquence, and sacred function, and conspicuous station, and personal influence to herald their approach, and to prepare the way before them, that they may assert eir state, and give holy laws to the listening nation. Thus a glorious form and pressure may be given to the coming age. Thus the idea of a true republic, of a government of laws made and executed by the people, of which bards have sung and prophets dreamed, and for which martyrs have suffered and heroes died, may yet be possible to us, and the great experiment of this Western world be indeed a Model, instead of a Warning to the nations.

We would call special attention, in another column, to the proposed Anti-Slavery Convention at Nashua, N. H. The times demand vigilance, boldness, wisdom, and plainness of speech. Let all the friends of Liberty in that portion of the State exert themselves in behalf of this Convention, and make it memorable for its service to Liberty's cause.

LETTER FROM LEOMINSTER.

the country of the members of his church, and he sharps, if not to fly the and be found to have he sharps, if not to fly the and be found to have he sharps, if not to fly the another in South Carolina presumes to expression assault of Brooks on Senator Summer, and his part of the weeks on the sharps of the summarity dependence of the su

Hon. James G. Binney. The demise of this gentleman took place on Tuesday evening, 24th ult., at his residence at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J. Mr. Birney was born in 1793, at Danville, Ky. His father was a native of Ireland, who acquired in this country a handsome competence by his own talents and industry. His mother was an American lady, of the name of Reed, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Mr. Birney, after passing through his collegiate studies with distinguished success, entered the law office of Mr. Dallas, in Philadelphia. In 1814, he commenced the practice of law in his native State, and, when only 22, was elected a member of the Legislature. He them married, and shortly after emigrated to Alabama, where he became a planter and the owner of slaves. He was soon' chosen a member of the Alabama Legislature, where his talents and eloquence gained him great popularity. He soon, however, got tired of Alabama, and returned to his native State. He there began to give practical effect to the strong anti-slavery sentiments which had early taken hold of him. To carry out his views, he entered warmly into the plans of the colonizationists, and, in 1834, he caused a deed of emancipation for the existance of the county where he resided. Not content court for the county where he resided. Not content HON. JAMES G. BIRNEY. The demise of this gencontent the country of the six slaves he brought with him from Alabama to be entered at the office of the country court for the country where he resided. Not content with this, he proposed starting an anti-slavery paper in Kentucky, but not finding a printer bold enough to undertake the mechanical arrangements, he commenced the publication in Ohio. On the death of his father, Mr. Birney liberated and made a comfortable provision for all the slaves on the paternal estate. The death of his wife occurring soon after, he paid a visit to England in 1840, and took a prominent part in the anti-slavery agitation there. In the following year, he married a sister-in-law of the Hon. Gerrit Smith, a lady of the Fitzhugh family. In 1844, Mr. Birney was brought forward as a candidate for the the anti-slavery agutation there. In the following year, he married a sister-in-law of the Hon. Gerrit Smith, a lady of the Fitzhugh family. In 1844, Mr. Birney was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency by the 'Liberty Party.' Owing to the celebrated Raleigh letter of Mr. Clay egainst the amenation of Texas, the sentiments of which the discreption of Texas, the sentiments of the discreption of th

THE NEW SLAVE TRADE.

vided among her emancipated slaves.

To her brother and other members of the family, ample bequests are made.—Louisville Journal.

Senator from South Carolina. He is regarded as the ablest man in the State.

From Kansas.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribene says that a committee of the Free State Territorial Committee posted after Gov. Walker, to urge him to call a session of the Legislature just elected. The Governor, however, wanted time to think of it, and left the Territory without announcing his decision.

The Governor, however, wanted time to think of it, and left the Territory without announcing his decision.

The same correspondent says:—

'The excitement in Leavenworth on the subject of the bogus Constitution is intelnes. A meeting was held there last Saturday, which was addressed by General Lane, Mr. Parrot, and other prominent Free State men. Mr. Henderson, of the Leavenworth Journal, one of the framers of the Constitution, indiscreetly made his appearance in the hall. The excitement and indignation were so great that the officers of the meeting had great difficulty in restraining the people from visiting him with the punishment of treason against liberty on the spot.

'Another meeting will be held at Leavenworth on the 28th, to decide whether to vote at the constitutional election, or fight.'

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned again call on all interested in their cause,—the cause of Freedom, so deeply important, not only to the three millions of American nation and to entire humanity,—for immediate aid, by contributions of money and materials, and by purchase at the next Bazaar; to be opended in Boston,

ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBEN.

Contributions of money at the present time will enable members of the Committee now in Europe to add to the attractions of the exhibition still further, and, in consequence, to increase the funds; which are to be expended, as heretofore, by the American Anti-

tional election, or fight.'

The President and the Kansas Concention.—The Newburyport Herald, in an allusion to the late Kansas advices from Washington, remarks that 'if Mr. Buchanan has taken the ground alleged, he will hear "shricks for freedom," and groans, not from "bleeding Kansas" alone, but from the whole land, such as, in the seventy-five years of his life, were never heard before."

Slavery Society, in awakening the whole country, through its newspapers, books and various agencies, to the newspapers, books and various agencies, to the newspapers, books and various agencies, our principle is too well known to need more than a mere statement. It is, immediate, unconditional emancipation, without expatriation, and by peaceful means. From a growing conviction of the justice

wakening to some one or other of the manifold aspects of this great question, is, to enable us to continue try for 1857:—Indian corn, \$360,000,000; wheat, \$247,500,000; hay and fodder, \$160,000; pasturage, \$143,000,000; cotton, \$136,000,000; cotton, \$14,250,000; cotton, \$14,250,000; cotton, \$14,250,000; cotton, \$14,266,250,000; cotton, \$14,266,250,000.

Liberian Coin.—We have been shown the one cent and two cent pieces of Liberian coin. They are about the same size, though not so heavy, as the English half-penny and penny pieces, and are prominently marked with their respective denominations. On the one side is a representation of a palm tree in bloom, the ocean, with steamer in the distance, and the figures '1847,' the latter referring to the date of formation as a republic. On the reverse, head of Liberty and cap, with a star in the cap, and the words 'Republic of Liberia,' and three small stars, representing the three counties or states which comprise the young nation. The metallic currency of Liberia consists in the one and two cent pieces. They were struck in London in 1851, and present a creditable appearance.

in Leeds, Me., were destroyed by incendiarism on the night of the 25th ult., and two women, named Bridgham and Peare, perished in the flames. At Lancaster, N. H., 21st ult., Mr. David Stockwell, 90 years of age, was burned to death in the destruction of his

Protest against Filibusterism .- The Washington

A curious will case is pending in Dallas coun-

Geo. R. Gliddon, Esq., formerly U. S. consul at Cairo, in Egypt, and distinguished for his contribu-tions to antiquarian science, died at Panama, Novem-ber 16th. Mr. Gliddon had been on a visit to Kon-duras, as agent of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway Company, and was on his way to the United States when overtaken by death.

Nov. 27th, says, 'The live Democracy of this county amused themselves, on Thanksgiving night, by burning in effigy their representative in Congress, Hon. John A. Searing, for his alleged efforts in retaining in office certain Black Republican postmasters, against the wishes of the party here. The information that he did so is derived from the P. M. G. at Washing-General Walker .- Tuesday, Nov. 17, says the New

General Walker.—Tuesday, Nov. 17, says the New Orleans Bulletin, was the day fixed for the appearance of Gen. Walker before Judge McCaleb, of the United States District Court, to answer the charge of having set on foot a hostile expedition against Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The case was duly called, but as there was no response, the General's bail bond, signed by Col. Slatter, was, as a matter of course, ordered to be forfeited. Mr. Slatter and Mr. Soule both appeared, Mr. Soule offering himself as Gen. Walker's representative. Friday week was appointed by the Court. resentative. Friday week was appointed by the Court to hear Mr. Soule on the subject.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.

The schooner Antelope, which left here last week, with a cargo of wheat for Oswego, was blown ashore at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, on the night of the late gale, and, with her cargo, was a total loss. Capt Budd and four of the seamen were frozen to

The Oswego Times of Saturday publishes a list of fifty vessels now on their way from the upper lakes for that port, with 700,000 bushels of wheat, principally from Chicago. It is estimated that half a million bushels will be at Oswego at the close of the

to Miss Emeline Jeanes, of Grayson. The bride is 28 years old, 36 inches high, and weighs 45 pounds. Kossuth within its reach. The bridegroom is six feet high, weighs 160 pounds, and is 35 years of age. The parents of the bride are

Sudden Death of an Editor.—Mr. Stimson, Editor of the Day Book, died suddenly in the Long Island cars Monday afternoon. He left the depot for his residence, near Cypress Hills, accompanied by his sons, but upon issuing from the tunnel in Atlantic street, he was discovered to be dead. His death was supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart.

Thanksgring day.

Thanksgring day.

Thirty-nine persons were scalded by the explosion on board the steamer Cataract, on the Missouri river, twenty-one of 'them badly. Five of them died.

Thanksgring day.

Tuckerman, the Embezzler, A Mail Robber.—Mr. William T. Tuckerman, formerly Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, was arrested on Sunday night, at New Haven, by Mr. Holbrook, secret agent of the Post Office department, for robbing the mail on the route between New York and New Haven. He has confessed his guilt, and is now in jail. There was no mail agent on that route, and at various times for several weeks, money has been missed, and an Havana mail for Portland is lost. It is probable that Tuckerman will now get the full punishment for his crime.

THE TWENTY-POURTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

Slavery Society, in awakening the whole country,

means. From a growing conviction of the justice and necessity of this work, for the good and honor of Something New.—The proprietors of the Newbury-port Herald intend eelebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of their weekly paper, and the twenty-fifth of their daily, on the 17th of January, the anniversary of Franklin's birth-day. They propose calling together every living printer who served an apprenticeship in their office, and every editor or prominent contributor. The list embraces the names of quite a number of distinguished gentlemen, who now honor the various professions in life. An oration will be pronounced by an eminent statesman, and the occasion will be one of great interest. by legislative and judicial changes,—by individual efforts in the manumission of slaves and the protection of fugitives,—by economical measures prompted by the greater advantages of free labor,—by humane feelings creating on the top of a cherry tree.

What we ask of the citizens around the control of the United States and the protection of fugitives,—by economical measures prompted by the greater advantages of free labor,—by humane feelings creating a preference for its products.

What we ask of the citizens around the control of the United States are united by the greater advantages of free labor,—by humane feelings creating a preference for its products.

Estur Wright of Boston is still busying himself with his water-works. In addition to his self-acting stop-cock and water-faucet, he has lately contrived a method of joining lead pipes without the employment of a plumber, by a very simple process.

Brigham Young, who defies the government and threatens the armies of the United States, is anative of Vermont, and is 56 years of age. His father was a farmer, originally from a town in the vicinity of Boston, and young Brigham is said never to have been to school but thirteen days. Boston, and young Brigham is said never to have been to school but thirteen days.

Three Josiahs.—The Boston Transcript states, that at Mr. Mackay's lecture in this city, last week, were seen, 'all seated in a row,' Josiah Quincy, Josiah Quincy, Jr., and Josiah P. Quincy, father, son, and organdson.

'Their wrongs compassion cannot speak.'

temptations; another has felt its political despotism; another its perverting social influence; another its our most efficient members have been the wives Protest against Filibusterism.—The Washington Star is informed, on authority in which it places confidence, that both the English and French government, that the English and French governments have taken occasion to protest, through their ministers here, to this government, against Walker, the Filibuster's second expedition to Central America. These protests were probably sent to the State Department some time since—before Walker succeeded in eluding the vigilance [?] of the federal authorities at New Orleans and Mobile. slaves, driven from us by the operation of laws from

THE LIBERTY BELL will be published as usual; and we'entreat all our friends who have here-

Contributions may be addressed to Mrs. CHAPMAN. 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to the other members of the Committee, at their respective homes.

MARY MAY,

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER. LOUISA LORING, L. MARIA CHILD. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. ANNE WARREN WESTON, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS HELEN E. GARRISON. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS ANNA SHAW GREENE. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH RUSSELL MAY, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON. SARAH BLAKE SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ELIZABETH VON ARNIM. AUGUSTA KING, ELIZA H. APTHORP, JUSTINE DE PEYSTER HOVEY, MATTIE GRIFFITH.

The Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger is informed on good authority that a Missourislaveholder has removed to Warren county, in that State, and brought with him five or six slaves, whom he claims a right to keep and work on the free soil of Iowa, under the Dred Scott decision.

Marshal Radetzky celebrated his 91st birthday on the 2d ult.

TA Mr. Birch, of Cincinnati, distributed one thousand loaves of bread among the poor of that city on Thanksgiving day.

Wrs. Swisshelm, formerly editress of the Pittsburg Visitor, has purchased the St. Cloud (Minnesota) Advertiser, and rejoined the editorial corps.

To Hon. Caleb Cushing is very unlike such men as H. B. Payne, who went round the State abusing the Republicans, and affirming that incredible lie, which Cushing takes pains to contradict, that the Republicans were in favor of negro equality.—Cincinnational Contradicts

Well, well, what is all the fuss about then? Haven't you been swearing that the South can't abide by the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, because it teaches that 'all men are created equal'? You don't believe it, then? Evidently, you are becoming 'proslavery.' You will have to take this back. The declaration that the Black Republicans are in favor of 'negro equality' is, then, an 'incredible lie.' That will do.—New Orleans Bulletin.

MR. CUSHING ENCOURAGED. 'A Retired Statesman,' through the columns of the Washington Union, warmly commends Hon. Caleb Cushing for his willingness to go into our Legislature. He is pleased to

'Such a man as Mr. Cushing, though standing alone in a body like the wild-out Legislature of Massachusetts, may, and I have no doubt will, do much good.'

THE LATE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS IN THE MORMON SETTLEMENTS. An officer of the army, who was stationed nearly a year in Utah, and who passed over the Spanish trail—from Salt Lake City to Los Angelos—in command of a detachment of United States troops in 1855—informs us that he camped for several days at Mountain Meadows, the scene of the late horrible massacre of over one hundred emigrants, and that there is no room for the shadow of a doubt but that the Mormons were cognizant of and instigated this horrible butchery.—N. Y. paper.

LITERARY. Rev. John B. Willard, the popular lecturer, is preparing for the press a volume of essays upon religion and literature. The Christian Register, (high authority in such matters,) speaking of Mr. Willard, says: 'J. B. Willard, of Still Water, Mass., is one of the most exquisite writers of our country.'

Congress meets on the first Monday in December, which this year comes on the seventh instant (next Monday). As the Democrats have a majority in the House, an immediate organization will undoubtedly be effected, and we shall have the first Annual Message of President Buchanan on the following day.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Charles F. Hovey, to redeem pledge,
Mrs. Mary May, to redeem pledge,
FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. \$200,00 50 00 Boston, Dec. 2, 1867.

Slavery Convention in Nashua.—An Anti-Slavery Convention, for the fullest discussion of the present condition and prospects of the country in all its relations and interests as affected by that 'sum of all villanies,' SLAVERY, will be held at Nashua, N. H., commencing on Saturday evening, Dec. 12th, and continuing through the day and evening of Sunday. Dec. 12th.

day, Dec. 13th.

WM. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, and others, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be present.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL MAY, JR., Agent.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver an address on Temperance, by invitation of the Sons of Temperance, at their Hall, corner of Bromfield and Province streets, on Sunday evening next, Dec. 6, at half past 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—ABBY KELLEY FOSTER'S post-office address for the future will be Worcester, Mass.

HOPEDALE

HOME SCHOOL. THE next Term of this Institution will commence on the first Wednesday in January, 1858, and continue fifteen weeks. For Catalogues, containing further information, please address

W. S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Principals. Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Dec. 4, 1857. 2is 2os

MANIFEST DESTINY OF THE UNION. JUST published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at 138 Nassau street, New York, and 21 Cornhill, Boston, The Manfest Destiny of the American Union, —reprinted from the Westminster Review, making a neat pamphlet of 72 pages. Price 10 cents single; 75 cents per dozen. This masterly and philosophical view of the state of the Anti-Slavery struggle in this country deserves the widest circulation, and is from the pen of one of the brightest intellects in Europe.

PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS,
No. 39 NILES'S BLOCK.
Entrance, No. 33 School Street. THE Subscriber, late with Fowler, Wells & Co., announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above establishment expressly for the purpose of giving

Correct Phrenological Examinations,

with reliable advice in reference to Choice of Occupa-tion, Health, Habits and Diet, Matrimonial Adapta-tion, Children—their management, Choice of Help, Clerks, &c., Self-Improvement in general. THOMAS VICKERS.

TREES AND PLANTS.

B. M. WATSON.

OLD COLONY NURSERIES.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., WILL send his Fall Descriptive Priced Catalogue of Trees and Plants for Fall planting, to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York.

October 30.

4t

JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK, ENTITLED

DEBT AND GRACE, AS RELATED TO The Doctrine of a Future Life.

BY C. F. HUDSON. The Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D., says of this

'The results of [the author's] thinking and reading, 'The results of [the author's] thinking and reading, as they appear in this volume, are remarkable for original force and for learning, for depth and extent of theological scholarship in the direction of his theme, and for the ingenuity and courage with which he maintains his particular theory. I believe the work is to excite a great deal of interest, to meet the mind of the religious world just where it is greatly exercised, and to lead to important results through the discussions it may provoke. . . My opinion [is] that the treatise will command general and respectful attention, both among theologians and the neonle.

Another gentleman, one of our most accomplished

· It is not merely a work of learning; it is wull o thought; it every where bears the stamp of an acute and vigorous intellect. It will be regarded by those capable of appreciating it as one of the most valuable contributions to our theological literature valuable contributions to our theological literature which has appeared for many years.'

Price, \$1.25. Sent post paid. Orders for single copies may be directed to C. F. HUDSON, Boston. copies may be directed to C. Cash orders from the trade to JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers, 289 Washington street, Boston.

New York Central College.

THE next term of New York Central College, both Academic and Collegiate departments, will commence the 27th of November, 1857. Miss Caroling A. Campelli, the former accomplished teacher in the department of Drawing and Painting, has consented to resume her connection with the Institution; excellent facilities will thus be afforded to those wishing instruction in this department.

Other and competent teachers will take the places of those who have recently resigned.

The prominent features of the Institution, as here-tofore noticed, are Radical Anti-Slavery and Equality of the Sexes.

LEONARD G. CALKINS,

LEONARD G. CALKINS, GEORGE L. BROCKETT. McGrawville, Cort. Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1867.

[The following poem, which appears in the first number of the new Boston magazine, the Atlantic Monthly, is said to be from the pen of John G. Whitter.] THE GIFT OF TRITEMIUS.

Tritemius Herbipolis, one day, While kneeling at the altar's foot to pray Alone with God, as was his pious choice, Heard from beneath a miserable voice-A sound that seemed of all sad things to tell, As of a lost soul erving out of hell.

Thereat the Abbot rose, the chain whereby His thoughts went upward, broken by that cry, And, looking from the casement, saw below A wretched woman, with gray hair aflow, And withered hands stretched up to him, who For alms as one who might not be denied.

She cried: 'For the dear love of Him who gave His life for ours, my child from bondage save, My beautiful, brave first-born, chained with slaves In the Moor's galley, where the sun-smit waves Lap the white walls of Tunis!' 'What I can. I give, Tritemius said-'my prayers.' 'O man Of God!' she cried, for grief had made her bold, Mock me not so; I ask not prayers, but gold: Words cannot serve me, alms alone suffice; Even while I plead, perchance my first-born dies.'

'Woman!' Tritemius answered, 'from our door None go unfed; hence we are always poor. A single soldo is our only store-Thou hast our prayers, what can we give thee more?

'Give me,' she said, 'the silver candlesticks On either side of the great crucifix; God well may spare them on His errands sped, Or He can give you golden ones instead."

Then said Tritemius, ' Even as thy word, Woman, so be it; and our gracious Lord. Who loveth mercy more than sacrifice, Pardon me if a human soul I prize Above the gifts upon His altar piled! Take what thou askest, and redeem thy child! But his hand trembled as the holy alms

He laid within the beggar's open palms; And as she vanished down the linden shade, He bowed his head, and for forgiveness prayed. So the day passed; and when the twilight came, He rose to find the chapel all aflame, And dumb with grateful wonder, to behold Upon the altar candlesticks of gold !

MY MOTHER'S SONG-SWEET HOME.

How oft we hear those gentle words! When music bursts from happy hearts That still to joy belong! When rosy beams of daylight dawn, Or when the shadows fall, We hear the gladsome echoes tell

Sweet home' hath charms for all.

Those simple words !- that plaintive air ! My mother sang the strain In days gone past, in happy days, That may not come again ! She sang it by the household hearth, Our father sitting by, And smiles were playing on his lips, But tear-drops filled his eye.

'On earth there is no place like home,' She taught my lips to say, But all that made my home so dear Long since has passed away! We hear no more her gentle voice. At morning or at even : She has an angel's golden harp,

Her song is heard in heaven.

I hear it sung by others now, And o'er my soul, the while, Steal memories, sadly sweet, that bring A tear-drop and a smile! And, oh ! 'tis sweet, e'en now, to hear Those thrilling murmurs fall; 'Home, home, sweet home!' 'tis not of earth. Heaven hath a home for all !

> THE EVENINGS BY CHARLES MACKAY.

In the summer evenings, When the wind blew low, And the skies were radiant With the sunset glow, Thou and I were happy Long, long years ago. Love, the young and hopeful, Hovered o'er us twain, Filled us with sad pleasure And delicious pain. In the summer evenings,

In the winter evenings, When the wild winds roar, Blustering at the chimney, Piping at the door. Thou and I are happy, As in days of yore; Love still hovers o'er us, Robed in white attire. Drawing heavenly music From an earthly lyre. Sitting by the fire.

> From Life Illustrated THE PLOW.

God speed the plowshare! tell me not Disgrace attends the toil Of those who plow the dark green sod, Or till the fruitful soil. Why should the honest plowman shrink From mingling in the van Of learning and of wisdom, since Tis mind that makes the man

God speed the plowshare, and the hand That till the fruitful earth! For there is in this world so wide No gem like honest worth. And though the hands are dark with toil, And flushed the manly brow, It matters not, for God will bless The labors of the plow.

THE WIFE.

On earth, to man there is but one His heart can love, his soul can own : Though myriads flit before his view, There is but one to whom he's tru That one can sway him to and fro; Can make him drain the cup of woe; Can give him joy, or blast his life; And that one's name is simply wife. But in that name a world is sphered, A world by all beloved, revered, Who have the sense to know its worth. And spurn the gaudy joys of earth; For that full heart in her dear breast-If rightly prized-eternal rest-Is not with blissful sweets more rife, Than that pure heart-a loving wife

PAY THE PRINTER. Pay the printer—pay the printer— All remember his just due; In cold winter, freezing winter, He wants cash as well as you.

The particulars of this dreadful affair, so far as I have been able to gather them, are as follows:

'There lived in Extra Township a widow lady named Hill. She being sick, and having no one to wait on her, one of her neighbors, J. L. May, sent a negro woman to attend her. On Friday night last (according to the subsequent confession of one of the negroes,) her house was entered by a white man named Miller, and two negro men, one belonging to a Mr. Norrell and the other to a Mr. Perdue. last (according to the subsequent confession of one of the negroes,) her house was entered by a white man named Miller, and two negro men, one belonging to a Mr. Norrell and the other to a Mr. Perdue. After violating the person of the unfortunate woman by the indulgence of their hellish appetites, they coolly and deliberately murdered her. The negro woman attempted to escape, but it was all in vain, for she had only got outside of the gate, when she was overtaken and cruelly murdered. The bodies of the two unfortunate victims were then placed in the house, and it set on fire and consumed to Messrs. Albert Hinton, James Penny, Barney Jones, and Marion Keith, were patroling, in the Messrs. Albert Hinton, James Penny, Barney Jones, and Marion Keith, were patroling, in the

and fears are entertained that some difficulty may leaving the wounded men more dead than alive, grow out of the transaction between the owners of the negroes, and the parties acting in the premsions on the head. Mr. Penny had the end of his

'The facts, as near as have been ascertained, are

these: Claiborne Hart and his son Charles had for several weeks been making violent threats against the lives of James M. Wilburn, Benton Wilburn, William and Jackson McGee.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., Hart and his

that they would most assuredly kill him, as well as the other parties above named; that they had given them ample warning to leave the county, and now they intended killing them, whether they were willing to leave or not. From thence they went to James Wilburn's, and made similar threats. They hen went to a neighbor's a mile or two off, and told what they had said and done at the Wilburns. On the following day, Mrs. Wilburn sent a little girl to one of her neighbors, requesting him to come house meant. house meant. Two gentlemen went, as requested; as they entered the lane, they discovered the lifeless bodies of Hart and his son—the latter had his gun

took possession of them, saying they would take them to Texas, and give them another hearing. They ordered one of the McGess to cross his hands for the purpose of tying them. On his refusal, they told him that he should either submit or be killed; purpose of tying them. On his refusal, they told him that he should either submit or be killed; whereupon, he told them that he would take his chance, and broke. They fired eight guns at him as as he ran, but he escaped, and has not yet been found. It is not known whether he was wounded or not. They then took James Wilburn, Benton Wilburn, Jackson McGee and Bowie McGee, and proceeded to Texas with them. At Mr. John Thompson's on the Sabine River, they stayed over night. Through the intercession of Mr. Thompson's on the Sabine River, they stayed over the river. A short time after they crossed the river, a volley of guns was heard, and, shortly afterward, the three, Benton Wilburn and Jackson and Bowen McGee were found near the road, lifeless—their beeds and bodies and hodies and apprehending these secoundrels. Messrs. Utley and Clayton were among the first in pursuit, and acted with energy and tell pupt and the herey and clayton were among the first in pursuit, and acted with energy and tell the nergy and tell pupt and clayton were among the first in pursuit, and acted with energy and tell pupt and clayton were among the first in pursuit, and acted with energy and tell pupt and clayton were among the first in pursuit, and acted with energy and tell pupt and clayton were among the first in pursuit, and acted with energy and tell pupt and clayton were among the first in pursuit, and acted with energy and tell pupt and clayton were among the f on McGee were found near the road, lifeless heads and bodies perfectly riddled with balls. Where this will end, it is impossible to say.'

Lynching an Abolitionist in Mississippi .- A cor-

On Friday night last, a man by the name of Snyder was brought here under arrest, charged with organizing an insurrection among the negroes in neighborhood of Abbeyville, and was tried fore, the committing court the next day, and discharged. But before he had time to get out of the court-house, a meeting of the citizens was called. Mr. Yaney Wiley was called to the chair, and made some inquiring remarks, which were answered by several of our influential citizens, somewhat recommending mob law, which was received with applause; but this was cooled down by occasional speeches from those opposed to it. After deliberating some two hours, the prisoner agreed to remain in jail one month, to enable him to procure evidence of his increases. jail one month, to enable him to procure evidence of his innocence, which was put to a vote of the house, and rejected; after which, a committee of five was appointed to dispose of the matter. They agreed to accept his proposition, (one month's imprisonment.) and the meeting adjourned. He (the prisoner) left the house for the jail under the care of two constables, but, on arriving at the gate, he was pushed back, when the efficers had to release their hold, which was immediately taken by two of the crowd. They proceeded to the end of the street leading north from the court-house.

the corporation, they left the road about a quarter of a mile, and stopped. The man (Snyder) was ask-ed to strip himself, which he did without a word. He was then asked to acknowledge the crime he was that he was innocent, &c. After keeping him na-ked nearly an hour, and consulting, it was proposed to let him have what he chose, and he was carried back to jail. Awhile after supper, he was demand-ed of the jailor, who refused to let him out, but, upon persuading and explanation on the part of the people, he (the jailor) agreed to turn the pris-oner out, not having any legal process to imprison him, which was done. He was taken a half-mile people, he (the jailor) agreed to turn the prisoner out, not having any legal process to imprison him, which was done. He was taken a half-mile from town by a picked crowd, who were watched closely by out-siders. After remaining in the woods about an hour and a half, the crowd (who were scattered abroad as sentinels) met at a fence where the prisoner was. He was again told to strip, which he proceeded to do without molestation; but when he was drawing his shirt, it was caught and fastened around his neck with the sleeves for a blind-field. A rope was then put about his neck to frighten him, but it had not its desired effect. He was wife were both killed. A child, which is supen him, but it had not its desired effect. He was allowed to stand in that position about fifteen minutes, when he was carried to the bottom of a hollow nearest where they were, and tied around a tree. He was told what was their intention: to lynch him until he told something. The lashing was commenced by two, who used straps fastened to sticks

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES AND HORRORS.

A FRESH CHAFTER—READ THE RECORD.

A FRESH CHAFTER—READ THE RECORD.

Theo Negroes Burned Alive.—A correspondent of the Camden (Ark.) Herald, writing from Hamburg, Ashley county, Ark., under date of the 19th ult., furnishes us with the horrible details of a tragical affair that occurred recently in that vicinity:

The good citizens of Extra Township, lying some twelve miles south of this place, were, on Wednesday morning last, thrown into a high state of excitement by the commission of one of the most brutal and atrocious marders that was ever perpetrated. The particulars of this droadful affair, so far as I have been able to water that Snyder has From another source, we learn that Snyder has

of the two unfortunate victims were then placed in the house, and it set on fire and consumed to ashes.

'The next morning, all the negroes in the neighborhood were summoned, for the estensible purpose of working on the road, but in fact for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a clue to the perpetrators of the crime. One of the guilty negroes, fearing detection, would not stand an examination, and broke from the party, mounted his master's horse, and made his escape to the woods. The next day, however, he was decoyed in by another pegro, was arrested, and confessed the whole matter, implicating the above-named Miller and the other negro. The two negroes were to-day, in the presence of an excited multitude, and upon the spot where the marder was committed, burned at the stake. The man Miller was present, and the negro who confessed to him with having from the very flames reproached him with having at another door, and was felled; and Mr. Jones, runbeen the cause of the horrible deed. The other negro protested to the very last that he was innocent of the crime, and that he knew nothing of the murder.

All three were stunned and senseless. Mr. Keith now rushed forward, and received some blows, but was not disabled. Most The excitement has spread all over the county, or all of both whites and negroes scampered off, A Louisiana Free Fight.—The Red River American has seen a private letter giving the following account of a frightful occurrence which lately disturbed the parish of Calcasieu:—

'The facts, as near as here. bruises, he received a severe cut on the head, laying the skull bare for two or three inches, and, worse still, had one of his eyes literally burst to pieces. We saw several splinters and fragments taken from it the next day by Dr. Hill, of this city. One of those pieces is over an inch long, and nearly three-fourths of an inch wide. This was buried out of

The wounded men are all good citizens, and stand high in the community. As might be expected, there was and is great indignation manifested by both city and country. Judge Lynch is spoken of with more freedom, and a nearer approach to commendation, than was probably ever before heard in our community. The general sentiment is that, surrounded by the circumstances of our position as a slaveholding people, the punishment inflicted by law is inadequate to the offence.

bodies of Hart and his son—the latter had his gun in his hands, ready for firing. These bodies were completely filled with buck shot. They appear to have died without a struggle. The two Wilburns and one of the McGees have been missing since the dreadful occurrence.

'The parties on whom suspicion rested as the murderers gave themselves up to the officers. They had their trial before Justice Evans, in Calcasieu parish, by whom they were acquitted. The friends of Hart, over twenty in number, were in attendance at the trial. As soon as the prisoners were acquitted, they took possession of them, saying they would take them to Texas, and give them another hearing. They The six are now in jail.

Much praise is due to all those concerned in hunt-

outrages would cause the extirpation of that degraded class. They would be forced to remove, or be sold

P. S. Since the above was written, the negroe Lynching an Abolitionist in Alississippi.—A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, writing from Oxford, Miss., on the 7th inst., gives the following account of the manner in which an Abolitionist was lynched:—

P. S. Since the above was written, the neglocs have had a preliminary trial, and have all been committed, together with three others, who are thought to be implicated. One white man named Joseph Wilson, a witness, was also committed to jail for contumacionsness and probable perjury. By getting quarters with the Sheriff, he probably saved himself from a ride of a colt, the foal of an acorn. The trial was had before Justice Root, Seawell

Human Slaughter in New Orleans .- On the night of the 27th October, a band of some fifteen men suddenly appeared on St. Thomas street, who divided into three squads, one of which passed down the centre, and one on each side, all being masked and blackened, and armed with knives, pistols, and slung shots, executing their work of indiscriminate de-struction of human life wherever they passed, with-out uttering a word, save in a low, muttering tone. Two persons were killed, and many were fatally wounded. More than a dozen names are given of

A South Carolina Duel .- We find in the Sumter ding north from the court-house.

When they were about one hundred yards out of it appeared that the seconds had charged the weapons with powder only. So one of the loaded his own pistol, and demanded to fight at ends of a handkerchief. This proposition, as He was then asked to acknowledge the crime he was as one to stand at five paces, was rejected, and they charged with. To this he said he had none to make, finally stood up at ten paces. One fired without of feet, and the other, stepping forward a little, re-turned the compliment, wounding slightly the first, who responded by some severe blows on the head of

Bloody Shooting Affair.-The Savannah News

him until he told something. The lashing was commenced by two, who used straps fastened to sticks about ten inches long. After he had taken one hundred and sixty-seven lashes, he began to know something about it, but not enough to satisfy the lynchers; so they commenced again with two others; so they commenced again with two others in the suburbs, nineteen dead bodies! If the corpses which lie at the bottom of the river, by hundred and thirty-eight hashes, he told the whole tale, which was this: He was to raise a company of some dozen blacks, who were to be furnished with arms (knives and pistols) by him, and go

made a rush for a neighboring stream, but fell ex-hausted with loss of blood, and then tore out her

Stephens. None of the white men were seriously injured, but one of the negroes was said to be mortally wounded.

with Mississippi rifles. At the first fire, Mr. Cal-houn fell, wounded in the knee joint, but not dan-houn fell, wounded in the knee joint, but not dan-

urday last, a man was traversing Bloody Island, (the duelling resort opposite St. Louis,) when he stumbled over the carcass of another, whose head and arms had been chopped off, and whose body had been cloven in two! The deed, a week or two old, had been done, doubtless, to destroy the identity, in case the body should be found.

The Charleston (S. C.) Evening News, of Friday week, records the following incident:—
George, the property of Mr. P. O'Donnell, was killed about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in front of a grocery store on Tradd street, three doors east of King, by a how named John the property of King, by a boy named John, the property of rs. William Lowndes. The blow was inflicted with a knife in the neck, severing the jugular vein, which resulted in death in half an hour.

The Summerville, Ky., two men named Peace and Skaggs quarrelled; a Mr. Beauchamp interfered. Peace ordered Beauchamp to get out of the way, or he would kill him. Beauchamp drew a

Fatal Affray .- We learn that a serious difficulty

FMr. Hale, of Carrollton, Mississippi, was returning home on the 9th ult., with four runaway negroes, two men and two women, when they murdered him, and concealed his body in the woods, where it was found several days afterwards, and the murderers arrested.

Minder.—Mr. Bell, agent in Augusta, Ga., for the Commercial Agency of Douglass & Co., New York, killed James Allen, of Yorkville, on Saturday last. Bell had communicated information injurious to Allen. Bell has been arrested.

be after a horse thief, but who 'slicked' or barbarously beat several men until their lives were despaired of, and when women interfered, some were badly beaten and others violated. Neither age nor sex was spared. Some families were driven out of their houses, and their pools and provisions destroyed, and the whole neighborhood was made desolate. There were from fifty to one hundred men in the gang.

Murder in Vicksburg, and Great Excitement.—On Sunday, the 28th ult., a man manned Cornelius Micos shot a negro bay 18 or 20 years old, as the

York, killed James Allen, of Yorkville, on Saturday last. Bell had communicated information injurious to Allen. Bell has been arrested.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., a man named Cornelius M'Coy shot a negro boy 18 or 20 years old, as the boy was quietly riding on horseback through the streets of Vicksburg. The boy was the shave of G. W. Bender, and the murder without the slightest provocation. Marshal Fagan immediately arrested M Coy, and lodged him in jail.

From a gentleman who resides in Sar Antonio, we learn that two negroes were hung by the

From a gentleman who resides in Sar Antonio, we learn that two negroes were hung by the citizens there last week for the rape of a white girl. The work of driving out the infamous characters is nearly accomplished.

Officer Killed.—We regret to learn, from a paragraph in the Asheville (N. C.) News, that George Blackwell, sheriff of Polk county, N. C., was murdered week before last, while attempting to levy an execution upon some property.

An Overseer Killed by a Husband.—On the morning of the 15th, Wun. H. Beale, an overseer on the plantation of Dr. Parker, near Braudon, Miss., was found dead in the road, with his skull broken. It was ascertained that he had been killed by one of his employer's slaves, whose wife he had whipped a day or two before.—Mobile Adv.

Execution.—Two negroes, convicted of an attempt to murder Mr. William R. Brothers, in Nansemond county, Va., last May, were hing last Friday morning. They broke into the dwelling of Mr. Brothers, and made a desperate assault upon him, cutting off one hand, breaking the other arm, and inflicting severe injuries otherwise, the particulars of which have been published before.—Richnond Enquirer.

off one hand, breaking the other arm, and inflicting severe injuries otherwise, the particulars of which have been published before.—Richmond Enquirer.

Street Fight in Memphis.—In a street fight which occurred in this city this morning, Col. Cochrell, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, was badly wounded by a pistol in the hands of Dr. Hooke.

Pleasant M. Mask has been convicted, at Holly Springs, Miss., of the wilful murder of Miss Susan Elizabeth Smith.

A female form in the Bedford (Va.)

Democrat says that Frank Greer was shot and killed by James Nichols, in Pittsylvania County, Va. on the 2d ult., while returning from a funeral in the letter says that an affray commenced between them, when Nichols drew a pistol and shot Greer in the abdomen. Greer fell and said, which was done. They placed him on a cart to carry him home. He died in about thirty minutes. The writer says that Nichols escaped, and adds: It has been reported the country of the country. Susan Elizabeth Smith.

Susan Elizabeth Smith.

The writer says that Nichols escaped, and adds: It has been reported that said Nichols killed his mothers attempted to cut her throat with a razor, then made three great gashes across the abdomen, reaching the intestines. Finding she was not dead, she was not five a reach five a re

hausted with loss of blood, and then tore out her bowels with her hands, till she relapsed into insensibility. She was picked up, and, strange as it may seem, the hardy African is now in a fair way for recovery.

Shooting Affray.—A desperate shooting affair occurred at Goldsboro', N. C., recently. Dr. John W. Davis, a prominent citizen, was shot down by two German Jews named Odenhammer. One of the Odenhammer's had his skull fractured. Davis is not expected to live. Lynch law is spoken of.

Desperate Fight with Runaways.—The Clark Co. Democrat learns from a gentleman from St. Stephens, in that county, that a desperate fight took place on Sunday last, near the mouth of Jackson crock, between two rimaway negroes and four white men, the latter from Washington county. The fight lasted several hours, during which gans, pistols, knives and clubs were freely used on both sides, the negroes being armed also. The runaways were finally overpowered, and committed to jail in St. Stephens. None of the white men were seriously injured, but one of the negroes was said to he more amount of the strange as it may seem, the little stage-coachman, exchanged pistol-shots and used knives in a street encounter in Raymond day beer of yesterday, which resulted in the instant death of Mr. Hill, stage-coachman, exchanged pistol-shots and used knives in a street encounter in Raymond day been yested white single pistol-shots and used knives in a street encounter in Raymond day been with a street encounter in Raymond day been with a street encounter in Raymond day to be fore yesterday, which resulted in the instant death of Mr. Hill, stage-coachman, exchanged pistol-shots and used knives in a street encounter in Raymond day to be knows in a street encounter in Raymond day been death white hill, stage-coachman, exchanged pistol-shots and used knives in a street encounter in Raymond day been death knives in a street encounter in Raymond day been death knives in a street encounter in Raymond of the list knives in a street encounter in Raymond o

Murder and Lynching in Missisippi .- A man named Abernathy, living near Redland, in Ponto-toc county, was shot and killed week before last, while pulling fodder in his field. At first, no one while pulling fodder in his field. At first, no one was suspected, and considerable mystery hung around the stomach, and the wound is pronounced fatal. The quarrel originated about a young woman, whose cause Slider esponsed. The latter, after the shooting, managed to effect his escape.—Natchez Courier.

Suicide to avoid Lynch Law.—A man named Geo. Matheny, alias Tucker, was arrested for horse stealing in Missouri, and the mob were about to lynch him, and had actually commenced breaking the doors of the jail, when the prisoner hanged himself with a towel to the flooring above him. The mob then dispersed.

with a towel to the flooring above him. The mobthen dispersed.

Carrying out Judge Tancy's Decision.—The Harrodsburgh (Ky.) Transcript says that Julius Jenkins killed a negro man in Mercer county, a few days since, on account of his refusal to pay him a debt of seventy-five cents. The murderer rode off numolested.

The mobthen dispersed.

Fight at Bgownville—One White Man Killed, and one Negro Man Wounded.**—We learn from Dr. A.

J. Holliday, of Brownsville, Nebraska Territory, that a gentleman from Missouri, by the name of Myers, discovered, near that place, on Saturday last, there negroes skulking through the bush. Satisfied from their actions that they were runaways, he went to Bownsville. to Brownsville, reported what he had seen, and a company was soon in pursuit of them. The negroes, An Affair of Honor.—A duel was fought opposite Vicksburgh, on the Louisiana side, Thursday, between Col. E. J. Bowers and Mr. S. S. Calhoun, both of Canton. The parties fought at sixty yards, with Mississippi rifles. At the first fire, Mr. Calboun fell, wounded in the knee joint, but not deep the party, pointing out the spot where he had seen them, was shot twice by the negroes, and afterhoun fell, wounded in the knee joint, but not dangerously. Col. Bowers was unburt. A reconciliation thereupon happily took place between the parties.

Horrid Murder of an Unknown Man.—On Saturday last, a man was traversing Bloody Island, but was shot. The negroes, after the first fire, fled, but were pursued and fired upon by the other party. Mr. Davis, of Brownsville, came up with one of them, a large mulatto-colored fellow, who appeared to be the lands of the runaways, and the one who first shot leader of the runaways, and the one who first shot Myers, when a hand-to-hand encounter took place. Several shots were fired by each, and the negro receiving a severe wound in the arm, turned and at-tempted to escape by jumping into the river. His wounded arm being useless, he came near drowning, and Mr. Davis discovering him in a helpless condi-tion, pulled him out, and secured him. The other two negroes escaped, but were being pursued by three gentlemen of B. wnsville. It is highly pro-bable the two who eluded the citizens of Brownsville will escape. The negro taken says he has lived in Kansas City, but it is thought he ran away from Leavenworth City; the other two, it is lieved, are owned in Andrew or Holt county.

Horrible Tragedy .- An absorbing excitement per-A Father Shot by his Son.—At a hotel in Atlanta, Ga., last week, Wm. Witcher, aged twenty years, was taken to a room by his father, who reprimanded him for drinking liquor to excess. William immediately drew a pistol, and shot his father, who was not quite dead at last accounts. The guilty son escaped.

To In Summerville, Ky., two men named Peace and Skaggs quarrelled; a Mr. Beauchamp interfered. Peace ordered Beauchamp to get out of the way, or he would kill him. Beauchamp drew a limit of the son would have a look of the Harney and his wound was altogether accidental. The affray occurred in the bar-room of the Harney and solve the society of the son would have a look of the harney and his wound was altogether accidental. way, or he would kill him. Beauchamp drew a revolver, fired, missed and retreated; was followed up by Peace, who placed his rifle against his antagonist, and literally blew his heart out. The fast and the unfortunate result of their misencounter was witnessed by the wife and children of The affray occurred in the bar-room of the Harney House. The parties are all gentlemen of high so-cial standing in this and the community in which

row.
Col. Caldwell surrendered himself to Sheriff Babin stabled to the heart on the 22d, in a fracas with a negro in Louisville, Ky. which was immediate served by the sheriff upon the prisoner.—Baton Rouge Daily Advocate, 3d inst.

Fatal Affray.—We learn that a serious difficulty took place last Saturday night, in the neighborhood of Indigo Head, in this county, at a corn-shucking, between Verity Farmer and Charles Moody. It appears from what we have learned, that some misunderstanding arose between the parties, and they agreed to fight, but from some cause the fight did not ensue immediately, and it was thought that the difficulty was queiled. Soon after, they stepped aside, apparently for the purpose of talking, and directly engaged in combat, in which Moody was stabbed in the breast, cutting his lungs, and inflicting mortal wounds.—Dadeville (Ala.) Banner.

Fig. Hiram Little, of South Carrolton, Ky., was killed at that place on the 16th inst., by a man named Love. They had a quarrel on election day, had met in the street since, and exchanged shots, but neither party was injured. On Sanday, Love was observed in front of Little's house, armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, and he declared his intention to kill Little as soon as he made his appearance. Little came out marmed, and Love shot him across the street. discharging both barrels, and killing Little instantly. Love was arrested and lodged in jail. Both men had families.

Lynch Law Proceedings.—In Barton county, D. Roy, of the Vicksburg Sun, and R. H. Purdan.

Lynch Law Proceedings.—In Barton county, Southwestern Missouri, great excitement has recently existed on account of the doings of a set of lawless wretches called 'Slickers,' who pretended to a slanderous editorial.'

'A duel took place this afternoon, between W. D. Roy, of the Vicksburg Sun, and R. H. Purdon, of the Port Gibson Herald. Purdon's left arm was broken in two places. Rey was not hurt. Cansonal slanderous editorial.'

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AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New Fore Cup.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New Fore Cup.

Not only are your First admirably admirable purpose as an aperient, but I find that beneficiate upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have practice proved more effectual for the cure of the province of t

The confidences of the profession and the people."

DYSPEPSIA — INDIGENTIAN

Prom Dr. Heavy J. Knez, of m. Lesis,

"The Pillas you were kind enough to send me have be
all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they a
dapted in the diseases of the human system, that they as
dapted in the diseases of the human system, that they are
propried and indigestion with them, which had resisted it
other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have expended

mentally found them to be effectual instant all the couplaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY - DIARRHEA - RELAY.

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION—WORKS—SUPPRESSION
From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and History,
in Easton. "I find one or two large dense."

I find one or two large dense.

proper time, are excellent permotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanes the stomach and caped worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS. CONSTIPATION — COSTVENESS.

Too much cannot be said of your Pina for the cure of common as efficacious. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although but enough in itself, is the properties of others that are worse. I believe outermost to originate in the liver, but your Pina affect that organ and sure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROTULA — ENV.

SIPELAS — SALT RIEUM — TETTER — TUNORS

— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGER —

"From Dr. Easkiel Hall, Philodelphia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills partly be blood. They do that. I have used thou of late partly my practice, and agrees with your statements of their same, my practice, and agrees with your statements of their same, my practice, and agrees with your statements of their same, my practice, and agrees with your statements of their same, my present that the same properties of the properties that taggnate in the blood, sugendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEARACHE — SIGK HEADACHE—FOR SCAN

FOR HEADACHE — SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOM-ACH—PILES—DROPST—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS

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ACH—PILES—DROPS—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS
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"DRAS DR. ATRE: I cannot answer you what complaints
I have cured with your Pilla better than to say off that we eaver treat with a purgoite medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my duly contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pilla afford as the best we have, I of course value them highly."

we have, I of course value them nignty."

\$\mathref{A}\sum_{\text{off}}\text{ here in market contain Mereny, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangrous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incantious use. These contain no mereny or mineral substance whatever.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable acrancy and care. It is sealed and protected by its fine conterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the strest renedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Course, Course, Hoanes, S., Arriss, Carr, Wiscoping Course, Broncettin, Strutters Courselvines, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wide and letter Known, this amedicine has gradually become the best religious of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every handle it contains. Crissar Perconat is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the threat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the disagrous affections of the lungs yield to it, if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business to know; in short, if, there is any relance upon any thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does not be assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business to know; in short, if, there is any relance upon any thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does not be a sufficient of the proposition in enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and ben the proposition in enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been through the discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, confered our through the other confered on the milited they can never forget, and produced curse too numerous and remarkable to the forgetter.

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